The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

New York Democratic and Republican State Conventions.

The Former Body Favorable to the Cincinnati Candidates.

Re-Election of United States Senator Ferry by the Connecticut Legislature.

Voorhees Down for Another Personal Explanation.

Voorhees Down for Another Personal Explanation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It is said that Voorhees intends to make another personal explanation about his political views. He explained too much on Monday, and left the impression on the minds of nearly all who heard him, and of his Democratic fellow members in particular, that he had entered into a contract with the Administration to create a split in the Democratic party, in case the Baltimore Convention should endorse Greeley. In his excitement he went further, it is supposed, than he intended, and it is understood that he desires to protest against the construction his colleagues and the newspapers put upon his extraordinary harangue, and will declare that he was actuated by no love of Grant, but only by devotion to the Democratic party. It is understood here that Voorhees' friends say that the machine he did himself by his Monday speech cannot be remedied by any subsequent explanation or protestation, and that in that speech he preached unconsciously, his own funeral sermon as a Democratic politician. It was remarked to-day by Democratic Representatives from an Eastern State, that Voorhees' speech had caused a number of members to declare themselves for Greeley who had before been anti-committal, or had opposed his nomination at Baltimore, and that there were not a dozen men upon the Democratic side of the House who indorsed Voorhees' position.

Combling in Fear of Greeley's Popularity.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Conkling, who has been absent from the Senate now about a week, returned to-day. He was in New York City nearly all the time. In connection with Senator Murphy as to the best means of bringing influence to bear upon the Rochester Convention to induce the Democrats there to throw Greeley overboard. It is generally admitted that Conkling is not among those who consider Greeley's candidature merely in the light of a joke.

New York Democratic State Convention—Favorable to the Cincinnati Candidates and Platform—Bourbon Democracy Played Out.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., in a short speech. Thomas Russell was appointed temporary Chairman. He made a short speech, in which he said he knew he was not chosen for individual consideration, but because of the wish of the ranks of the party. He was earnest advocates of a Reunion of all Liberal elements.

A Committee of two from each judicial district was appointed, to which all resolutions and platforms should be referred without debate.

The Committee on Contested Seats was also appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

On reassembling, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Mr. Russell for permanent President of the Convention.

Mr. Kinsella, on taking the chair permanently, remarked that he appeared before the Democracy of the New Haven Postmaster, on account of his working against the Administration in the contest for the Connecticut Senatorship. But the nobility of the President's resolve in this case appears less striking when we consider that according to the press in that State the man whom Grant refuses to remove is notoriously unfit for the office on personal principles, setting aside politics.

We perceive that the people of Evanston and of North Chicago are to hold a meeting at Evanston to-morrow evening, for the purpose of promoting the project for a grand Lake Shore Drive. It is expected that something important will be accomplished at this meeting. The movement is praiseworthy one. The property-owners in the North Side must act, and act concertedly, if they wish to restore the high character which their section enjoyed before the era of residence quarter, and which, through such lawless violation of the fire ordinances, and the activity of rival local interests, it is in danger of losing.

The Deficiency bill, which has had a much harassed passage through the two Houses of Congress (chiefly on account of Senator Morrill's Cotton Fund amendment), was finally passed in both Houses yesterday. In accomplishing this result, a new rule of procedure was established in the House, viz.: that the report of a Conference Committee does not require to be unanimous in order to be authoritative. The bill, as passed, refunds the proceeds (estimated by Secretary Boutwell only $500,000) of certain seizures and sales of cotton, made by United States officers, contrary to instructions, after the 30th day of June, 1865.

The Labor demonstration yesterday could not be called a success, either in point of numbers or enthusiasm, but it was entitled to respect for its orderly and sober demeanor and composition. The number of men in procession was 3,154, and the number on the ground where the speaking took place about 10,000. It was expected by the promoters of the demonstration that at least 30,000 men would take part in it. About one half of the men actually employed in the building trades kept on with their work, as the stores and basements of Stone front and No. 95 to 101 South Water street, T. W. Fraser, Lumber stores and box No. 201 Clark street. To Madison street, Schiller building, 402 Market street. To Charles street, 2-story and basement stone building on Lake street, 25x60 feet, on alley west of Clark street.

Going to Sell Out.

Of the bankrupt stock of Plymouth Church, which is situated at the corner of Washington and Bleecker court, was held Monday morning, considering the propriety of moving further south, or remaining in their present location. After a long and somewhat excited discussion, the question was finally decided in the affirmative, and the church, each though it was thought that the debt could be paid off by renting the pews for larger sums. Some irresponsible member, claiming to represent the ancient Democracy in the house, goes to a managing politician, and promises him the unanimous support of his fellow Democratic members for such a candidate. This being telegraphed away by the indefatigable reporters, another Democratic member, equally irresponsible and important, rushes around to the reporters and assures them that it is all a lie—that he and his colleagues are all going for another man. This sort of seesaw has been kept up ever since the week preceding the Cincinnati Convention. Now, finally, the people, even the Democratic party, do not care two straws what the Representatives of that party (as it was) in Congress say about accepting Greeley and Brown; for it is well understood that the interests of these Bourbon Congressmen and those of the National Democratic party are at present antagonistic to each other. Dan Voorhees, and such as he, represent, for the most part, certain densely Democratic districts, and they feel that, if the old party organization is maintained unbroken, they can carry those districts, no matter how complete may be the disaster to the party in the nation at large. "After us the Deluge," is their motto, just as it is that of Conkling's cohorts.

The power of the Cincinnati Convention was unmistakably manifested at the two old-party State Conventions held yesterday at Elmira and Rochester, N. Y. At the latter the Democrats of the State, assembled in convention under all the usual rules and precedents of the party, chose a Greeley man for Chairman, and adopted, so far as their proceedings went, a policy indicating a decided preponderance of the Greeley element. The platform submitted is decidedly that way, and the method of appointing delegates to Baltimore which the Convention, after discussion, adopted, is the method most promising of harmonious and influential action in the same direction. This course of the New York Democrats will bring much encouragement to the friends of Reform, and corresponding confusion to the Bourbon element now dominant at Washington. It is precisely the course which Mr. Conkling and his assistants have been at work desperately, but vainly, for some weeks to prevent.

So much for the Democratic Convention. The Republicans at Elmira bowed to the logic and force of the principles asserted at Cincinnati, and doubtless still more to the logic of the events which were inaugurated at Cincinnati. Accordingly we find them trying to creep upon the Cincinnati platform, doubtless with the intention of setting their arms akimbo, and claiming to have been the original squatters upon that platform. They resolve in favor of Civil Service Reform, while at the same time they are controlled by the gavel of A. B. Cornell, one of the most shining examples of the spoils theory and of Custom House dictation. In short, they "resolve" a great variety of good things in their platform, and give the lie to them in their choice of party leaders and of a Presidential candidate.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and prices were generally a little higher than those at which the market closed on the preceding day. Mess pork was 10c per brl higher, closing at $12.60 asked, buyers seldom offering more than $12.50 for seller June. Lard was quiet and steady at $8.85@8.87 1-2 cash or seller June. Meats were tame at 4 1-4c for shoulders; 6 3-8@6 1-2c for short ribs, and 6 7-8c for short clear. Highwines were strong at 1st 1-2c advance, closing at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, but declined 1-2c, closing at 7 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull, buyers asking a decline of 25c per brl. Wheat was steadier and 3c higher, closing at $1.47 1-2 cash, and $1.49 1-2 seller June. Corn was active and firmer, closing at 46 3-8c cash, and 47 3-8@47 1-2c seller June. Oats were quiet and firmer, at 38 1-4@38 1-2c cash, and 39 5-8@39 3-4c seller June. Rye was weak and 3c lower, at 80@81c for No. 2. Barley declined 5c, closing at 57 1-2c for No. 2. The hog market was more active and firmer, without quotable change. Cattle were active but weak, owing to excessive supply. Sheep remains steady and unchanged.

INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Recent Correspondence Between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Draft of the Supplementary Treaty Submitted by Granville.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following is the correspondence in relation to the Alabama claims and demand for indirect damages which passed between the State Department and the English Government:

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith the correspondence which has recently taken place respecting differences of opinion which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the power of the Tribunal of Arbitration created under the treaty signed at Washington May 8, 1871. Irrespectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to a formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government.

The Senate is aware that a consultation with a body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, General Washington asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important recent precedent is that of the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow those former precedents, and to desire counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposals of Great Britain.

U. S. GRANT.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

LORD GRANVILLE TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 9, 1872.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the case presented on behalf of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, of which a copy has been presented to Her Majesty, and I will not allude in this letter to several portions of the United States case, which are of comparatively smaller importance, but that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it will be in accordance with their desire that no obstacle should be interposed to the progress of the Arbitration, and that it will be more frank and friendly toward the Government of the United States to make at once their views respecting the Alabama claims of an enormous and indefinite amount, which appears to have been put forward as matters to be referred to arbitration, Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to decide upon claims for the indirect losses of manufactures put forward in the case of the United States, including the transfer of American commercial marine to the British flag, and the enhanced payment of insurances, and the prolongation of the war and addition of a large sum to the cost of the war, without regard to the question which have stated above the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to the prosecution of the arbitration. The principles on which governments was the firm establishment of amicable relations between two countries which have so many and such peculiar reasons to be on friendly terms, and the satisfaction with which the announcement of the treaty was received by both nations showed the strength of that feeling. But they are unable to object to which Her Majesty's Government believe the Government of the United States attach the same value as they do to the settlement of the question submitted to the world how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal. Her Majesty's Government, on their part, feel confident that the Government of the United States are equally anxious to bring the treaty into full and friendly settlement, which was stated in the Treaty of Washington to have been the object of that instrument, and to which end the Queen's Government have already resumed work, and it is expected that the others will follow in a few days.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Haymakers, of Troy, beat the Mutuals in New York City yesterday, the score standing 5 to 1.

The forest City Club, of Cleveland, defeated the Olympics, of Washington, yesterday, by a score of 16 to 2.

The civil authorities of Cass county, Mo., having failed to bring to justice the murderer of Stevenson, Cline and Dutro, at Gunn City, in that county, April 24, issued a proclamation yesterday, offering $500 reward each for the arrest of the persons engaged in that crime.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—Up—Propeller Arctic; schooners Sweetheart, Algerine.

DOWN—Propeller Lady Franklin; schooner Moses Gage.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, May 15, evening.—UP—Props Brooklyn, Champlain; bark Thomas Sweet; schrs Fayette, Brown, Madiator, Kantes, Kate Richmond, Atanata, Tilden, Fred Morse, Kenosha, Tacoma Ferry.

DOWN—Bark Prince of Wales; schrs Sam Mather, Eagle Wing.

WIND—Northeast.

Alabama claims, were referred. What they were is a question of fact and history. Which of them are well founded is a question for the Tribunal of Arbitration. What are called indirect losses and claims are not now put forward for the first time. For years they have been prominent and historically part of the Alabama claims. It would be superfluous to quote, or perhaps even to refer, to the particular passages in the published instructions of this Government to their Minister to Great Britain in the notes of that Minister to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or in other public papers, to show that the expectation of this Government has from the beginning of the acts which gave rise to the Alabama claims, ever thought that the British Government would indemnify the United States for incidental or consequential damages, hereafter mentioned, as included in the claims." This does not appear to be necessary, nevertheless, the fact is that they are shown in the correspondence between the two Governments. It is true that, in some of the earlier letters of Mr. Adams, vague suggestions were made as to the possible liabilities of this country extending beyond those of direct claims of American citizens, or specific losses arising from the capture of their vessels by the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and Georgia; but no attempt was made to define or formulate, and certainly none were ever described by the phrase Alabama claims, except those directed claims of American citizens and take their chance, he was met with an expression of dissent. Moreover, Lord Derby, while criticising the negotiations in terms of the withdrawal of indirect claims. "The only concession," he said, "of which I can see any hope upon the American side is the withdrawal of that unfriendly spectre of indirect claims, that we

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Companions take notice! Regular convocation of Chicago Park Chapter, No. 148 A. M., Thursday, May 16, 7 o'clock p. m., at hall 631 West Lake st. Work on the R. A. M. Degree. By order of M. E. H. P.

CHARLES PERKINS, Secty.

Lot Owners, Graceland Cemetery.

You are will be a meeting of the lot owners in Graceland Cemetery held at the office of the Company, Room No 12, Johnson's Building, corner Clark and Washington streets, on Tuesday, May 21, 1872, at 2 p. m., to elect a Trustee to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Graceland Cemetery, improved and said, caused by the death of Edward Howe, Esq.

GEORGE C. WALKER,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

BUSINESS CARDS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1856.)

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General Commission Merchants

In Grain, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Tallow, Pelts, Green and Dried Fruits, etc., 73 West Lake st., Chicago. Refer to Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers; and First National Bank.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash av. and 25th st.

We call especial attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for new east demands.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m.

Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

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DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery.

BETHESDA Mineral Spring Water,

OF WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

BETHESDA WATER

Is admitted to be the only known remedy for the cure of Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and all diseases of the Kidneys. It gives instant relief in Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlargement of the Neck of the Bladder and Urethra, Dropsy, Gouty Swellings, Stoppage of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Albuminuria, Ropy or Cloudy Urine, Brick Dust Deposit, thick, morbid, bilious, and dark-appearing Urine, with bone-dust deposits; burning sensation, with sharp pains, when voiding the Urine; Hemorrhage of the Kidneys, Pain in the Kidneys and Loins, Torpid Liver, Indigestion. There is not a remedial agent known to man that can cure the foregoing diseases so effectually and so quick as Bethesda Water. This fact has been demonstrated wherever the water is used, as indicated in the pamphlet directory, which can be had at the General Agents by application or them. The Water is a specific for Kidney, Liver, and Urinary organs. The Water is a tonic, pleasant to the taste. It can be drank at all hours. Why should any suffer while this Water is so easily obtained?

Further information concerning the efficacy of this celebrated Mineral Water can be had by calling on

J. W. MILLS,

General Agent for the State of Illinois,

730 Wabash-av.

All orders by mail promptly filled. Send for circulars.

WANTED.

A BUILDING WANTED.

The proprietors of the ADVANCE, the Leading Religious Journal of the Northwest, desire to receive propositions from capitalists owning property within a territory embraced by Washington, LaSalle, Jackson, and Clark streets, for the erection of an ADVANCE BUILDING to be leased by the company for a term of years, and to be fitted up for their necessities. Address or call at No. 5 South Green-st., Chicago.

WANTED TO RENT.

For two months, store or salesroom, in central location, by a dealer in Diamonds and Jewelry. Address P. O. Box 77. CHAS. MORRIS.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS'

Claims in above Company purchased by HAMMOND & WATSON, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

Three (3) Good Things,

41x100, Washington-st., near Wells, on 10 years' time, with $10,000 to $20,000 loaned the buyer for building purposes. Look into this to-day.

Also, 20x180, on Lake-st., at 3-4 price; 5 years time and no payment in hand if improved, or 4 years to a party buying for an investment.

Also, 25 ft. on State-st., near Fourteenth, running through to Clark, having 8 valuable frontages, with brick store on State-st. Will take good vacant lots or choice vacant lots in part payment. Don't let this slip.

BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE!

The furniture and five years' lease of the

ST. JAMES HOTEL, St. Louis, Mo.

The St. James is completely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements pertaining to a first-class house. For terms, apply to the owner, H. A. S. MERRITT, St. James Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

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I want a house and lot inside the city limits, between twenty-ninth st. and 42nd av., east of South Park av., for which I will give two lots on Drexel Boulevard, with a small house, all of which are worth $5,500 cash—say $4,500. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash-av.

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PIG, SCRAP AND RAILROAD IRON.

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Orders filled promptly from Stock and to Order.

TO RENT.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

N. W. corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

FOR RENT,

For any number of nights, when not engaged. The entire establishment is new, stage and scenery complete. Seating capacity about 1,500. Apply to J. R. KELLER, 235 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT

The second and third floors over our new store, 40x125. Possession given immediately.

IRA P. BOWEN & CO., 262 and 264 Wabash-av.

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With Patent Hoisting Machines, three large stores on Lincoln and Dearborn-sts.

INSURANCE.

Republic Insurance Certificates.

I will buy or sell the Assets of Agents and Deposit certificates. Will buy policies of Insolvent Companies. R. D. STILES, 61 West Madison-st., Room 5.

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BUTTONS & FANCY GOODS

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Have on sale a superior stock and solicit an inspection of the trade. Everything new, fresh and desirable, and at lowest market prices.

227 & 229 Wabash-av.

Our stock of

Straw Goods and Millinery

Has no equal in the city.

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CAPITAL REPRESENTED, NEARLY

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CHAPIN & GORE,

Have removed their Wholesale Department to No. 79 Monroe st., between State and Dearborn, where they have in their spacious salesrooms the largest stock of

Fine Old Copper-Distilled Whiskies,

in the world. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of IMPORTED LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS. Our Kentucky Bourbon Whiskies, of 1857 and 1858, will be continued under the superintendence of Mr. John A. Harper.

Chicago, May 13, 1872.

REMOVAL.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

N. W. corner of Canal and Washington-sts.

REMOVED.

W. L. BARNUM,

Successor to Rouse & Barnum,

Importer of Fine Woollens,

Clothing made to order. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. 84 Wabash-av., Chicago, between Harrison-st. and Ruhland corner.

REMOVAL.

S. D. Childs, Jr., & Co.,

Genera. Engravers, Die Sinkers, Seal and Stencil Cutters, have removed to 138 South Franklin-st., a few doors north of Madison.

REMOVAL.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, have removed to No. 238 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the transaction of a General Fire Insurance Business, under the firm name and style of HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO. The place of business of the firm to be at 15 North Canal-st., in rear of the office of the German National Bank.

HENRY GREENEBAUM,
CONRAD WITKOWSKY.

Chicago, May 11, 1872.

Messrs. HY. GREENEBAUM & CO. are appointed General Agents for the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., of Hamburg, Germany, for the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and all applications for agencies in the States mentioned will be addressed to the firm.

The business of the company in this city will be under the control of Mr. Witkowsky, assisted by Mr. F. O. Adloff, whose services are retained.

Mr. Witkowsky hopes that the public will continue their patronage in the future as they have in the past.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1863.)

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Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.

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Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Attention, G. A. R.

The following song and chorus, of which only one verse is given here, is acknowledged by all who have heard it, to be a perfect gem. The music is by one of the best composers of the day, and has been published for use on Decoration Day:

DEAR COMRADES.

Dear comrades, once again we meet,
On this memorial day,
To scatter flowers and drop a tear
For those who passed away.
Rush! our hearts are sad,
For many a one lingers by the way,
Of comrades that did sweetly rest,
We never can forget.

CHORUS—Sleep on, sleep on, sleep on,
And peaceful be thy sleep.

Sent, postage paid, on receipt of 35 cents.

ELLSWORTH & PARKER, Rockford, Ill.

CITY HOTEL,

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First class accommodations for 200 guests. Terms, $3 per day.

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For Diseased Eyes.

DR. WALKER may be consulted at 240 West Madison st., from 10 to 1. No. 60 Twenty-third, from 2 to 5.

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Sure Cure for Catarrh & Neuralgia.

I have the only remedy that will cure the above diseases. In no case will it fail. Send for circular, inclosing stamp. H. SMALL, 21 West Madison-st., Room 5.

NEW YORK.

Many Boss Carpenters Accede to the Demands of the Strikers.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORKINGMEN.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The carpenters, who are striking for eight hours as a day's labor at the old rate of wages, reassembled in Masonic Hall this morning. Michael Pardy presided. He congratulated the workmen on their great success thus far, and said their triumph was virtually secured. They were not fighting for dollars, but principles. Each man depended on his own resources, and not one had received money from the funds of theo Sciety. No other concession than the adoption of the eight-hour system would satisfy them, and that they were determined to have. Many of the men having resumed work on their own terms, the attendance at the meeting was smaller than yesterday. It was reported that men employed in the large shop of R. C. Hoe, in Gansevoort street, who struck yesterday, had returned to work this morning, their employer having conceded eight hours. The announcement was received with great applause. A subsequent report, that Society men in that establishment who had induced other workmen to strike were this morning discharged, drew forth several indignant speeches. The Chairman said the majority of workmen in Hoe's were non-Society men, and could not be induced to join the organization. It was decided to take some action in regard to Mr. Hoe and his men at the next secret meeting. It was announced that the men in the shop of Keeley, in Fifteenth street, struck this morning, and it was voted to send a Committee to ask him for eight hours. A Committee of twenty-five was sent to visit the carpenter shops in Harlem. Delegates from the United Cabinet Makers', and Varnishers' and Polishers' Societies, announced that Committees had been appointed from those bodies to canvass the shops and reorganize the men for the eight-hour movement. It was also announced that the stair-builders had struck for eight hours, and it was voted to regard them as carpenters. It was reported that men in the employ of Tribbell & Hudley, in Mercer street, struck this morning. The master carpenters reported this morning as having granted eight hours were seven in number. Fifty-three new members were admitted this morning to the Society, which now is said to number about 1,600. Numerous Committees were sent to shops where men were reported to be at work on the ten-hour system. On the reception of the report that men were working ten hours in the flooring mills and such manufactories, the Chairman sent a Committee of Thirty to scare the wits out of those fellows. When the committee returned its Chairman, Joseph Gorzan, reported that Mr. Mandeville received them civilly and drew his workmen in line to hear what they had to say. He afterwards addressed his men, saying he was willing to give them eight hours, but not at ten hours' wages. The speaker said a dozen policemen rushed into the building, headed by Captain Cameron, and pushed and dragged the Committee into the street without even giving them notice to leave or allowing a word of explanation. The Chairman of the Committee was seized by the collar, had his shirt torn, and was clubbed on the leg by a policeman whose number he had taken. He wished some action by the Society in regard to the affair. It was voted that a Committee of Five be appointed to wait on the Police Commissioners and demand the discharge of the offending policeman. Mr. Moss said the Society was strong enough to teach policemen to respect the rights of its members as citizens, and that it would attend to Captain Cameron, too, if necessary. Several speeches were made in the same train, amid much applause and excitement.

The boss carpenters did not hold their proposed conference at the Mechanics' Exchange to-day, according to their announcement, thereby disappointing the delegation of the striking workmen appointed to wait on them. It is stated that the proposed meeting will be held on Friday evening, but to-day's failure looks like giving in.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Affairs in Wall street were unsettled to-day, and fluctuations were frequent in stocks and gold, but generally confined within narrow limits. The Treasury bought $3,000,000 bonds, or $1,000,000 in excess of the amount advertised for. Payments are made two-thirds in National Bank notes, and one-third in legal-tender notes, so that the banks really do not gain much by the extra purchase. National Bank notes in the Treasury are composed largely of small denominations. In the Gold Room the price of gold was weaker, on an improvement in securities at London, the extra bond purchase of the Government, and reports from Washington that the treaty would be confirmed by the Senate. These causes produced a decline from 114¼ to 113⅝, but at the close the market was strong and recovered to 114. Specie shipments to-day were $550,000, and the engagements for to-morrow amount to $715,000. This will make $2,225,000 for the three steamer days of the present week, and further shipments will be made on Saturday.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange general speculation was weak in tone, with a lower range of values. The greatest decline was in Panama, which fell from 122¼ to 119½. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent, chiefly in Erie, Rock Island, Northwestern common, Ohio, Union Pacific, and C. C. & I. C. Pacific Mail fluctuated between 87¼ and 85¼, but dealings were characterized by less activity and excitement. Cash stock was worth from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent per diem owing to the large amount temporarily in process of transfer. The market at the close was dull and steady. Prices generally were about midway between the two extremes of the day.

MONEY MARKET

easy at 5 to 7 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and steady, at 109⅜ to 109½ for 60 days' sterling.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady. Neither the large offerings of the Treasury nor the increased awards had any material influence on prices.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 103; Union Pacific firsts 92½ to 93; land grants 80 to 81; incomes 86 to 86½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour is active and most grades under $11.00 are easier. That not likely to keep through the coming season is dull and tame. Shipping brands dull. At the close the market was very dull and heavy, especially low grades. Wheat very quiet and to sell freely, a further concession would have to be made. Prices nominal. The market closes lower for spring and common winter. Demand quite light.

PORK

dull and the market tame, though quotations are unchanged.

WISCONSIN.

State Board of Assessment in Session at Madison.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 15.—The State Board of Assessment, consisting of the Senate and Secretary of State, met at noon, and Secretary Breese was elected Chairman. He referred briefly to the difficult and delicate nature of assessing the value of all kinds of property for every county in the State, and urged members to divest themselves of all sectional feeling, and fix the just values without regard to Senatorial boundaries. The members were sworn in by Judge Lyon, except Senators Cameron, Eaton, Irish, Lindsley, Little, Magoon, and Quimby. On motion of Senator Clark, J. H. Waggoner, Chief Clerk of the Senate last winter, was made clerk of the Board. About an hour was occupied in discussing two propositions for committees, to draft a plan and basis of assessment; one for four committees on live stock, the other personal property, city and village lots, and on all other property; one from each Congressional District and one at large to report on the valuation of all property, real and personal. The latter being agreed to, an adjournment was taken till afternoon.

At the afternoon session Senators Eaton, Irish, Quimby, Magoon, and Lindsley were sworn in. The Committee to prepare a basis of assessment was appointed, consisting of Senators Williams, of Rock; Davis, of Dane; Holloway, of Grant; Huebschmann, of Milwaukee; Clark, of Dodge; Kreise, of Outagamie; Thorp, of Eau Claire; Bliss, of Juneau; and Griswold, of Columbia. The Board then adjourned till to-morrow forenoon, and the Committee entered on its duties.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CIRCUS.

For some inscrutable reason, an immense number of people took it into their heads to go to the circus last night. It was the opening performance of the Great Eastern Circus, Menagerie, etc., whose mammoth pavilions are located at the corner of Elizabeth and Madison streets. Whether it was because the workingmen's procession passed by the spot in the afternoon, and saw the balloon ascension, and heard the calliope, or whether the public appetite craved a circus,—whatever the reason, there was by far the largest crowd ever assembled beneath a canvas in Chicago, if not in the world. The tent is an unusually large one, but it proved to be unequal to the accommodation of the six thousand people who were packed in last night. The jam at last became so dense and irresistible that the ring ropes were broken in, and the charmed circle was given over to a struggling mass of humanity. The performers were fairly crowded out, and retired to the dressing-rooms, leaving the ring in the possession of the audience. A dozen policemen proved powerless to restore order; the band essayed some soothing strains to no purpose; the clown exhausted his wit and his indignation without avail; and at last, as a *dernier ressort*, the elephant was brought in and trotted ferociously around the ring, but as fast as the ungainly brute cleared a space the crowd ran in behind him, so that the only good he accomplished was to stir up matters, very much as one stirs up punch with a spoon by keeping it moving round and round. The elephant's qualities of speed and endurance were unequal to the test, and he was at last led out by the ear, broken-winded, and conscious of defeat. The crowd continued to throng the ring, chiefly because there was no room for them anywhere else, and it was not until a large number of people had withdrawn from the pavilion that the performance was permitted to proceed, and then the programme was only half carried out. Those who were there were glad to get out with a whole skin, and those who were not, failed to form a part of one of the biggest and most unmanageable crowds on record. The only consoling feature of the case is, that the circus remains all the week, and there is no occasion for the whole city to make up its mind to go at the same time.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Lillie Eldridge appears this evening at the Academy of Music in "Mignon," supported by the Academy company.

—The Wyndham Company revives "Friends," at the Globe, for the rest of the week.

—The Minstrels continue to offer a good bill at the West Side Opera House.

—The Oratorio Society gives "The Messiah," at the Union Park Church, to-night.

—The first of Blind Tom's concerts occurs at Central Hall this evening.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

Meeting to Arrange for the Decoration of the Soldiers' Graves—Committees Appointed.

In pursuance of a general call in the daily newspapers, a public meeting of citizens was held last evening, at Ransom Post, G. A. R., No. 89 West Randolph street. The meeting was largely attended. Coroner Stevens, as Commander of the Grand Army in this city, called the meeting to order.

Solomon Rutter, Commander of Ransom Post, addressed the meeting impressively, stating its object and what was expected of it. He said the time was coming when, according to custom, a floral tribute was to be paid to the memory of the soldiers who died to preserve the country. He hoped that some steps would be taken at the meeting to insure the permanence of the ceremony.

A gentleman wanted a list of the cemeteries, and the number of soldiers buried in them.

Mr. Rutter supposed that the general celebration would be at Rosehill, as usual, but Committees would take care of Graceland, Oakwood, and Calvary. He moved that a Committee of five citizens present be appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Grand Army.

The motion prevailed.

The Committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: J. J. Healy, Q. L. Mann, Major R. M. Woods, Colonel Louis Schaffner.

It was then determined to enlarge the Committee to twenty, and the following names were added: C. C. P. Holden, Dr. McVicker, Peter Schuttler, Ald. Verdier, E. M. Pond, Rev. O. G. Truesdell, Dr. Bogue, Rev. Robert Collyer, James H. Bowen, Rev. D. Ryder, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Rev. C. L. Chamberlain, Colonel Eastman, Dr. Emmons, General Thomas Osborne, Colonel Hough, and J. P. Rumsey.

R. M. Woods moved that a Committee of twenty ladies be appointed to co-operate, and that all the ladies in the city be invited to assist.

The motion prevailing, the following Committee was appointed: Mrs. E. P. Goodman, Miss Jennie Bross, Mrs. S. J. Kersley, Mrs. C. R. Forsythe, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss Susan Foster, Miss Eva Gage, Mrs. Colonel Mulligan, Mrs. Colonel Eastman, Mrs. Captain Gleason, Mrs. Colonel Owen Stuart, Miss Linda Gilbert, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, Miss Fanny Eaby, Mrs. Maria Mitchley Jones, Miss Lizzie Wright, Mrs. Lizzie M. Blood, Mrs. James Fitzgerald, Mrs. General J. D. Webster.

Mr. Blood inquired if there would be a parade. The Chair did not know. He inquired of Captain Healy what the Mulligan Zouaves would do.

Captain Healy said they would parade with the Grand Army if that body decided to parade.

On motion of Mr. Blood all the civil and military organizations in the city were invited to participate in the procession.

Following is the Committee appointed by the Post: Daniel Marble, J. M. Getman, Solomon Rutter, Edward Rock, Lewis Jacobs, Guy T. Gould, and John Stevens.

These Committees, acting in concert, were authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the occasion, financial and otherwise.

On motion the Commander of the Grand Army was instructed to call a meeting of the Committee at some time and place hereafter to be designated.

The meeting adjourned.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

Chicago Appealed to to Contribute Toward the Success of the Great French Exposition.

An Universal Exposition of Domestic Economy, under the patronage of the French Government, will be held at Paris next July, in the Palace of Industry. The initiative was taken in this matter by the "National Society to Encourage Industrial laborers," and, on all sides, it has received assurances of aid from great numbers of producers. It has appealed to Chicago, and hopes that the deplorable catastrophe of which the metropolis of the West was the victim, and which found in France so sympathetic an echo, will not prevent her from taking a part in this Exposition, which promises to be both brilliant and interesting. Chicago could take high rank there by sending her cereals, salted meats, agricultural implements, steam engines, plans of the new hotels and other buildings now erecting, photographic views of the city before and after the fire, and thus prove to Europe her activity and unconquerable energy. Mr. P. Sbooyer, Consul of France, and Mr. De Belloy, of the Board of Trade, and Chairman of the local executive Committee, will be happy to furnish to exhibitors all necessary information, and to acquaint them with the reduced rates allowed by the French Trans-Atlantic steamers and the French railway companies to all taking part in this Exposition.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Building Permits.

The Board of Public Works granted building permits yesterday, as follows: William Schweerer, three stories and basement, brick, 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, on Sherman street, No. 32. John V. Farwell, five stories and basement, brick, 95 feet front by 110 deep, on the northeast corner of Monroe and Market streets. Brother Paul, representing the Alexian Hospital, three stories and basement, brick, 116 feet front by 71 deep, on North Market street, No. 548. J. Matteson, four stories and basement, store 37½ feet front by 90 deep, on State street, Nos. 78 and 80; also, a five story and basement brick building, 48 feet front by 131 deep, on the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and South Water street. John Smyth, one story and basement, brick, 35 feet front by 60 deep, on West Madison street, No. 134. E. G. Hall, five story and basement, stone, 60 feet front by 130 deep, on Michigan street, Nos. 80, 82, and 84.

Military Ball.

A complimentary military ball was given the Sheridan Guards (Irish Rifles), at the West Side Turner Hall, last evening. The company has been gradually recuperating since the fire, in which all its paraphernalia and equipments were lost, and the ball marks the restoration to its former fine condition. A number of ladies, interested in the company, made a handsome set of colors, consisting of the Stars and Stripes, and the Irish flag. These were presented last night, Miss Mary Teresa Quigley delivering a neat little speech committing the banners to the soldierly care of the company, under the command of Captain Ryan and Lieutenant Canniff. The company promises in the future to be not unworthy of its past history.

Everything.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Sunday evening next in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church. Everybody is invited.

—Mr. William Pigott, President of the Operative Plasterers' Society, was yesterday presented by the members with a valuable gold watch and chain as a token of their appreciation of his character and services.

—The reception and dedication of the Chicago Christian Union has been postponed until Tuesday evening, May 21. Members will please call at the rooms for invitations for themselves and friends, as the Union has not been able to obtain all their addresses.

—The largest number of transfers of real estate since the fire was recorded yesterday, when Mr. LeBrun handled sixty-one. The most important transaction was the sale of the lot on the southwest corner of Madison and Green streets, 127 feet front on the former thoroughfare, for $99,260.

—A week from to-night Signor A. Farini, assisted by some of the best musical talent of the city, will give an *entree* concert at Bauer's music rooms, Nos. 392 to 396 Wabash avenue. The high reputation of Signor Farini will undoubtedly insure him a large and appreciative audience.

—The Hon. S. Sleigh, of England, General George M. Dodge of Iowa, General I. H. King, General D. S. Stanley, Lieutenant Ketcham, Lieutenant J. M. Burns, U. S. A., Judge Strong of Washington, D. C., Colonel Silas Miller of Kentucky, and Judge H. I. Dickey arrived at the Tremont House, yesterday evening.

—James S. Dewey, a lad 14 years of age, left his home, 410 West Monroe street, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and has not been heard of since. He wore a blue Melton suit, and blue cloth cap. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his father, S. P. Dewey, at the above number.

—The United States Depository has removed to quarters in the new Government building on LaSalle, between Madison and Monroe streets. Stamps of all denominations can be bought there, and the general office for presenting claims against the Government is the first door to the left of the entrance on Arcade court.

—The New York *Sun* of Monday last tells the story of a boy named James McGaw, aged 15, who stabbed a boy named Schneider in that city in September last, killing him. McGaw's friends packed him in a large trunk with holes in the cover, marked it "glass, with great care," sent him by express to Connecticut, whence "he was sent to Illinois in charge of some friend, and is now near Chicago."

—The Fifth National Sharpshooters' festival will be held this year at Highland, Illinois, commencing on the 19th inst., and continuing to the 27th, when about $20,000 in prizes will be distributed. A meeting of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Society was held last evening, when it was arranged to send down 200 members to compete for the prizes. The delegation will leave by the Illinois Central Railroad on Tuesday next. The fare for the round trip is $12.

—The Grant Place Methodist Church, at the corner of Grant place and Larrabee street, has been thoroughly repaired, and this evening a social reunion will celebrate its recovery from the damage inflicted by the fire. To this gathering all the old friends of ante-fire days, who are living in other parts of the city, will be warmly welcomed, and others also are invited. The pews will be rented at the same time. Rev. E. M. Boring is pastor.

—A public meeting will be held at Lyon's Hall, Evanston, on Friday evening next, to devise measures for the completion of the Lake Shore drive, now being constructed from Chicago to Evanston. The names of the following influential gentlemen are signed to the call: Isaac R. Arnold, Julius White, H. G. Chase, S. B. Chase, J. B. Walker, J. H. Kedzie, Merrill Ladd, F. H. Adams, and Samuel H. Kerfoot.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

General John Boyle, State's Attorney for the Vermilion District, has gone to Europe.

—The Fox River Bolt and Iron Works at Carpentersville sustained a loss of $2,000 by fire last Thursday.

—In Central Illinois the potato bugs have come out in crowds, and sit around waiting for the vines to grow.

—The Carlinville *Democrat* says:

In the premium list of the fair in this county we notice that $10 is offered for the handsomest baby. We know where the winning one is, but it seems hardly fair to others to give only three months' notice.

—In tearing up the roof of the Court House at Edwardsville last week the workmen discovered the skeletons of pigeons piled up by the hundreds. A defect in the cornice enabled the pigeons to get in, but they were unable to get out again.

—Nine young wolves were brought into Woodstock on Saturday last, for the scalps of which T. L. Moore received $90.

—Colonel Speed Butler has sold his residence in Springfield to N. L. Freeman, for $13,000.

—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will build a new depot in Rock Island, the *Argus* says. The expectation is that it will be located at the head of Rock River street, and thus avoid the running and backing delays which are unavoidable with the present depot.

—Among the live stock of Mr. Bates Sparks, of Cumberland County, was a valuable mare which he had given to Mrs. Bates Sparks; and Mrs. Bates Sparks, taking a notion that Mr. B. S. did not treat this valuable mare as well as he treated the other horses, armed herself with an axe and a knife, proceeded to the stable, and split open the head and cut the throat of the animal—the four-legged one.

—The Galena *Gazette* says:

The Illinois Central Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern, are running a lively competition in the freight business. The result is, that, while Galena merchants were last winter paying 50 cents per hundred for bringing freight here from Chicago, they are now getting it at 15 cents. The Chicago & Northwestern commenced bringing it here via Fulton, and thence up the river, by the People's Line of steamers, landing it on the levee at 15 cents per hundred. Of course the Illinois Central had to come down to the same figures, or lose the trade. The latter company, in retaliation, are landing freight on the levee at Fulton and Lyons for 15 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago. They carry it through here to Dunleith, and thence down river by boats. There is some difference between dropping freight in Galena at 50 cents, and carrying directly through here, to Fulton, some 60 miles further, for 15 cents.

—Peter H. Davis, "gone West," left an empty safe and a deficit of $4,000 in the school fund of New Canton, Pike County.

—The Joliet *Signal* says:

We learn that one of our prominent county officials received a ducking at the hands of the resolute wife of a worthy citizen of our town, the other day. He went fishing, and, arriving at a certain locality on the bank of one of our most beautiful streams, concluded to try his luck. He was warned by the good lady of the owner of the premises that her husband had requested her not to allow any person to enter their enclosure for the purpose of fishing, but he climbed the fence and commenced angling for the finny tribe. Seeing that her warnings were unheeded, she seized the offending official and pitched him headforemost into the water. He arose to the surface and made his way to *terra firma*; and, looking somewhat demoralized, cut a bee-line for home, leaving our heroine master of the situation, and vowing that there was little fun in fishing anyhow.

WISCONSIN.

E. V. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, will supply engines and boilers for the Milwaukee Water Works.

—The Tobacco District, embracing parts of Rock, Green, Dane, and Jefferson Counties, produced last season not less than 10,000,000 pounds of the weed.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

On Saturday we had an account of a fire in the woods near Kewaunee, gleaned from a private letter to Mr. A. J. Cramer, of the Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company. We have since had news confirming the destruction of Strassny's mill and the surrounding buildings, the residents having fought the fire for five days to save the property. Near the town of Gibson, Manitowoc County, a fire is also raging. While the residents were working to keep the advancing line of flame from sweeping away their homes, a 15-year-old daughter of a farmer named Engeldinger was burned to death. Her father and an old Indian nearly lost their lives in attempting to save her. It is also reported that a barn and stable belonging to Carl Washer were destroyed by the ruthless element.

—The Portage (Wis.) *Register* has the following editorial inquiry: "Will the Rev. G. S. Price please call and get his praise-meeting bills, pay his bill, and keep away from this office?"

—Wisconsin papers complain of a man who was mean enough to elope with the only school teacher in Green Bay, thus shutting up the school.

—The Directors of the La Crosse, Black River Falls & Neillsville Railroad met Saturday evening, and ordered an immediate survey of the route.

IOWA.

The Fort Dodge *Messenger* has been purchased for $7,000, by L. D. Wilson and S. M. Page.

—Sheriff Grubb, of Louisa County, has received $650 from the railroad company, because his horses, frightened at a hand car, ran away with him.

—T. R. Stockton is a candidate for Circuit Judge in the new Thirteenth District, in the western part of the State.

—The golden wedding of J. D. Howe and wife, of Webster City, was observed on the 9th, with five children and eleven grandchildren present.

—A spring gun, set for the benefit of burglars, at Colonel Stone's grocery store, in Yatton, Washington County, was accidentally fired, and a young man named Herron shot through the hand. There was great excitement in the village, and the Colonel was arrested.

—Eldora has raised $30,000 for machine-shops for the Iowa Central Railroad.—President Gilman subscribing $10,000 of the amount.

—Stewart, editor of the *Iowa Review*, is spoken of as a candidate for Secretary of State, also, A. H. McCrary, of Van Buren County, and others.

—The Marshalltown *Times* is emphatically an out-and-out Wilson paper. It is for James F. Wilson, of Iowa, for President; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President; and James Wilson, of Tama County, member of Congress from the new Fifth District.

INDIANA.

Lafayette has a boat club christened the Ydad. What?

—Colfax's sister, who keeps the harbor light at Michigan City, is his cousin.

—The pay-roll of the Howe Sewing Machine Factory, at Peru, calls for $12,080 per month.

—A Terre Haute boy of 18 has laid up $6,200,—the product of his own industry and shrewdness in small financial operations.

—The First National Bank, of Indianapolis, celebrated its ninth anniversary on Saturday. The *Journal* says:

A dividend of $80,000 was declared upon the stock, which now stands at $1,000,000, with a surplus of $140,000. The dividends for the nine years have averaged about 15 per cent per annum.

—Two little boys amused themselves with matches in William Teague's barn at Wabash, last Tuesday, and William Teague and his neighbor, John Christian, estimate their damages at $1,000.

—Last Friday two boys, Christ. Breininger and John Shellhorn, the former about 8 years old, and the latter 22, went fishing at Leo, near Fort Wayne, and both died soon after returning home, with every symptom of poison.

—They call a young man insane at Indianapolis, and have now a second time sent him to the Asylum, because he *will* steal carriages and forge bank-checks.

MICHIGAN.

Despite the wholesale slaughter of dogs in Detroit, residents still find it necessary to cauterize.

—The Michigan Southern Railroad has set out 3,000 trees to replace those killed by last summer's drouth.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says:

Some of the loggers are losing heavily by fires in the woods.

—Clam Lake, a new settlement on the railroad north of Grand Rapids, has now about ninety families,—it had less than a dozen Jan. 1,—and two saw mills are kept busy supplying the home demand for lumber. It has a good school, well attended, and will have a newspaper in a few days.

—The Bay City *Journal* says:

We have been having vague rumors for the past two days of terrible fires raging in the woods north and west of this point, and considerable anxiety has been felt for the welfare of many of the villages on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, above Midland. The *Enterprise* says everything is safe in that section. There have been heavy fires raging in the woods around Evart, and at one time the village was in great danger, but we are informed by a gentleman direct from there that the fires are all extinguished and the place is safe. The heaviest loss was that of half a million feet of logs that were on the skids, ready for shipment, and which were entirely consumed. The fire in the woods made sad havoc with the trees that were partially burned last fall, and Conductor Chisholm reports pretty hot times getting his train through on Wednesday night; but Thursday, when he came down, the fire was completely under control.

MINNESOTA.

The State Agricultural Society offers a premium-list of $26,000.

—The City of Minneapolis refused to settle a claim of damages by Mr. and Mrs. Shartle for $1,500, and the Courts have now awarded Mr. Shartle $4,000, and his wife $7,000.

—Night-trains are not to be run, this summer, between St. Paul and Prairie du Chien.

—Jesse G. Jones, a former Treasurer of Hennepin County, who, during his term of office, suffered a loss of $1,851, has now paid to the County Treasurer $10,555.34, the entire amount adjudged against him by the Supreme Court.

—The Grand Jury at Minneapolis failed to indict Mr. Solberg, Assistant Secretary of State, for an alleged libel upon Mr. Lahrson, of the *Folkeblad*. Mr. Powell, late of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, also escaped indictment for libelling Commissioner Edwards.

—The Duluth *Herald* gives currency to a rumor that the notorious Dan Shumway was buried face downward, with a pack of cards in his hands.

—On the 11th of May, 1858, Minnesota was admitted into the Union, and on Saturday last the anniversary was duly celebrated by the State officers at the Capitol, over a three-gallon keg of Stahlmann's best.

—The Northern Pacific managers have formally taken possession of the railroad between Duluth and St. Paul, with its branches to Stillwater and Minneapolis; also, of the railroad from Minneapolis up the Minnesota Valley.

—The Ramsey County Commissioners, St. Paul, contracted with one H. H. Wilson to make an abstract of titles, from which it was expected the county would derive at least $4,000 annual revenue; and, now that the work is nearly done, it appears that Wilson has entered into arrangements with Jacob Mainzer, the Register of Deeds, to defraud the county. Hence an injunction and suit for $20,000 damages.

KANSAS.

There is no adjustment, yet, of disputes between the M., K. & T. R. R. Company and the settlers on its lands in Labette and Neosho Counties.

—The Leavenworth *Times* says:

The proposition discussed at the last meeting of the Council, to condemn certain property on the river front for the purpose of providing room for the rapidly increasing railroad interests of the city, seems to meet with general favor among the people.

—Louis Vieux, an old Indian trader, and for many years one of the head men of the Pottawatomie Indians, died at Louisville, Kan., on the 3d of May. He left property valued at $60,000.

—Miss Franceska Porter, of Lawrence, was made a member of the State Medical Association at the late session. The first experiment of the kind ever tried in the United States.

—The drive of cattle from Texas has commenced, and promises to be nearly as large as last year.

NEBRASKA.

Harry Stout, a boy, while playing with other children, at Blair, around a turn-table, had his right foot crushed and mangled; and now the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad is mulcted in $7,000 damages.

—The Omaha *Herald* says:

Readers will recollect that it was in a house of ill-fame kept by Esther Baldwin, in this city, that Cora Clinton's lover was killed. Soon after that double tragedy she left and went southward. We notice that a late number of the Pueblo *People*, in accounting for the sudden death of a mulatto, traces it "to a house of ill fame kept by Esther Baldwin."

—Samuel Royd, convicted of manslaughter, at Omaha, has been pardoned, and his companion in crime, Dr. G. W. Marvin, remains in jail.

—General Coe's new residence at Plattsmouth is said to be one of the finest private residences in the State.

The Great Sale

of horses, harness, buggies, and carriages, at No. 1152 Prairie avenue, will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock. Let all who wish any of the above kind of stock attend the sale. W. H. Eddy, auctioneer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Gold was heavy during the forenoon, but rallied again later. The following was the range of prices: 114¼@113⅝, 114, 114¼; closed steady at 113⅞@114. Loans from 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $58,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $936,000.

Governments were steady. The Treasury bought $3,000,000 at 1.3 10 100 to 113 11-100. They will be paid for two-thirds in National Bank notes and one-third in legal tenders.

Stocks opened steady, with some improvement in Pacific Mail, Western Union and Rock Island. The general market was firm and dull all day, Pacific Mail heading the active list, opening at 86½, and sold down to 85¼ before first call. A large short interest in Pacific Mail combined with the closing of the transfer books for election, had made stock very scarce for delivery, and as high as ¾ was paid for use for one day. The market closed dull, with prices but little changed from the opening.

Money commanded 6@7 in the morning, and closed easy at 5@6.

State bonds dull and less firm.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	116¼
Coupons, '62	113¼	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	113¼	U. S. 10-40s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	113¾	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, new	115⅛	Currency 6s	116⅛
State bonds:			
Missouris	96	Old Virginias	55
Old Tennessees	70¼	Old N. Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	70¼	New N. Carolinas	20¼
New Virginias	65		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	90	St. Paul	60
W. U. Telegraph	75¼	St. Paul preferred	80
Quicksilver	41	Wabash	75¾
Adams Express	98¼	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo Ex	87½	Fort Wayne	96½
American Express	75	Terre Haute	23
United States Ex	79¼	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	85¼	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	97¼	C. & A. preferred	116
N. Y. Central scrip	68¼	Ohio & Mississippi	48¼
Erie	69¼	C., C. & C.	91¼
Erie preferred	82	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	125¼	Lake Shore	95¼
Harlem preferred	180	Indiana Central	37½
Michigan Central	115	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	38¼
Northwestern	75¼	Cent. Pacific bonds	102½
Northwestern pfd	93¼	Union Pacific bonds	92¼
Rock Island	111¼	D. L. & Western	107¼
New Jersey Cent	109¼	Hartford & Erie	10¼

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 8d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 29s 3d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—1:20 p. m.—Lard, 40s 6d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, May 15—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 93; account 93⅛. Bonds, '62s, 89¾; '65s, 91; '67s, 93; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 15.—Bonds, 62s, 95⅞.

PARIS, May 15.—Rentes, 54f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—Evening.—Holiday in the cotton market Monday and Tuesday of next week. Cotton strong; middling uplands, 11@11⅛d; Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 6d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 29s 3d. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 29s. Short ribs, 34s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,669 head, making the supply for the week thus far, 5,658, or 392 cars against 402 last week. Prices ¼c lower. Sales of 405 Illinois steers, 1,096 to 1,343 lbs at $5.60@7.00; 67 Indiana steers, 1,157 to 1,324 lbs, at $6.20@6.50; 54 Missouri steers, 1,140 to 1,207 lbs, at $5.75@6.95; 15 Michigan steers, av 1,296 lbs, at $5.75; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,307 lbs, at $6.75; 112 Texas steers, 1,131 to 1,212 lbs, at $5.50@5.62½; 106 Canada stockers, 762 to 811 lbs, at $4.25@4.85, and 14 Missouri oxen, av 1,696 lbs, at $5.87½.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000, making the week's supply thus far, 3,400, against 4,400 last week. Market firm; no wooled sheep offering; prices for clipped sheep advanced ½c; all sold but one load; sales 1,275 Ohio sheep, 81 to 89 lbs, $5.75@7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,000, making the supply for week thus far 7,200, against 11,200 last week. Market quiet and unchanged; 7 cars offering; sales 227 Indiana, 208 lbs, $4.25; 75 Ohio, 165 lbs, $4.20, and 198 Illinois, 259 lbs, $4.25.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The dry goods market continues inanimate, but prices are without further change. The tendency on the part of leading jobbers, however, is to yield some concession on goods which have been commanding extreme prices. Printing cloths can be bought at a reduction of 1c at least from the highest rates. Calicoes are being closed out at a concession of ½c from the highest rates, especially the least desirable styles of light patterns, which are selling at 11½c for all leading makes. In brown sheetings the most important change is a reduction in the price of Harrisburg yard wide goods from 14c to 12½c by a jobbing house. Appleton A, 15c; do R 12½c; Augusta, 33-inch, 12c; do A, 9½c; Broadway, 12½c; Boott, W do, 16½c; Atlantic P, 12½c; do D, 13c; Harrisburg B, 11c; do H, 10c; Holden E, 12½c; Lyman J, cambric bleached muslin, 23c; Masonville do, 18½c; Honesdale, 18c; Pocasset Canoe, 15c; Manville, 21c; Wauregan cambric, 27½c; Hill's Semper Idem, 17c; do 33 inch, 15½c. Great Falls, 12½c; M, 13½@14½c; A Q, 12c. Six cord spool cotton, best brands, remains depressed at 70c, but continues salable; 3-cord glace still selling at 40½c for good brands.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—COTTON—Firm; middling uplands, 23⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State, $7.20@7.40; common to good extra, $7.65@8.20; good to choice, $8.25@9.10; white wheat, Western extra, $9.10@10.50; extra Ohio, $8.15@10.40; extra St. Louis, $7.75@12.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 27,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring in store, $1.71; afloat, $1.73; choice No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.74; afloat, $1.75; white Western, $2.25. Rye dull; Western, $1.03. Barley heavy, Canada, $1.05. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 89,000 bu; Western mixed, 75@75½c; old, 75½@76c. Oats heavy; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western, 56@58c; Ohio, 58@61c.

EGGS—In good request; Western, 14½@15½c.

HOPS—Steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 14½@17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¼@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 55@75c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13¾c; refined, 24c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 59@59½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $13.75@13.80; prime mess, $13.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats more active; hams, 8¼@9c; shoulders, 5¾c; middles firm; long clear, 7⅛c; short clear, 8¼c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9¼c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; new, 28@31c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer, at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.60; No. 2, $1.48½. Oats steady; No. 2, 38c. Corn steady; No. 2, 46½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 82c. Barley dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—TOBACCO—Active; lugs, $7.50@7.80; low to good leaf, $8.00@12.50.

COTTON—Firm; middlings, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, and steady at $7.50. Wheat quiet; no supply; nominal. Corn firm; sacked, delivered, 65c. Oats, prime, 48c. Rye firmer at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $12.75; bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6½c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@12½c. Lard, 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 85@86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and 5c lower; No. 1 red, $2.05; No. 2, $1.95. Corn dull; held at 60c. Oats higher at 50c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower, but closed firmer at a decline; extra, $2.10; No. 1, $2.06; amber, $2.07. Corn dull and lower at 55@56c. Oats in good demand at 47½c for mixed; 49c for white.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; 5c lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $2.05; amber Michigan, $1.97. Corn dull; lower; high mixed, 54c; low, 55c; yellow, 54½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 47@47½c; No. 2, 45@45½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; Oswego, 7½c; Kingston, 8c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX, $7.00@7.75; XXX, $7.85@8.75. Wheat quiet, and held firm; sample lots No. 2 Chicago, $1.87@1.90; do No. 3 fall, $2.10. Corn firm; No. 2, 50@51½c. Oats good demand; mixed, on track, 40@41c. Barley quiet; prime Minnesota, 65c. Rye lower; No. 2, 92c.

WHISKEY—Higher at 85@86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.37½. Bacon firm; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 5¾@5½c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c. Dry-salt meats firm; clear, 6½c. Lard firm; city prime held at 8½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double, $7.50@7.75; low to choice treble, $8.25@10.25. Corn firm; mixed, 73@74c; white, 75c. Oats firm; 51@53c. Bran $1.40.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $32.00@33.00; choice, $34.00@35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.75 asked. Bacon firmer; 5¾@6¼c, 7½c, 7¾@8c. Hams, sugar cured, 11@11½c. Lard scarce, good export demand; tierce packers, 9c; refined, 9½@10c; keg, kettle, 10c; refined, 11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 6c; common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@8½c. Molasses scarce; fermenting, 45c; prime, 55@60c. Coffee—Good jobbing demand; ordinary, 19c; fair, 19½@20c; good, 20½@20½c; prime, 21@21½c; all gold, duty paid.

MONETARY—Sterling, 24½; sight, ⅛ premium; gold, 113⅞.

COTTON—Active and higher; sales, 5,000 bales; ordinary, 21c; low middling, 22½c; middling, 23½c. Receipts, 778 bales. Exports—Continent, 3,201 bales. Stock, 69,341 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90@92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, at $9.00@9.40. Wheat dull and lower, at $2.05@2.08. Corn higher, at 53@54c. Rye firm, at $1.08.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; regular, $13.00; city, $14.00 cash. Lard quiet at 8½@8⅝c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7½@7⅝c. Sales of 800 hhds sides at 7¾@7⅞c, seller July, for clear rib and clear, said to have been bought on St. Louis account.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.25. Receipts, 1,000.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firmly at $8.50@9.75. Wheat held firmly; red, $2.85. Rye dull at $1.00. Corn, yellow, 78c; mixed Western, 74@75c. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, $14.00. Smoked hams, 11@13c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; Western, $2.15@2.25. Corn 5c higher; yellow, 76@77c. Oats active and higher; Western, 54@56c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $14.00. Bulk shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c. Lard, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88@88½c.

AMUSEMENTS.

REMEMBER!

NIXON'S

PARISIAN HIPPODROME

AND

Chicago Amphitheatre

OPENS

Saturday, May 18, 1872.

6 DAYS MORE!

Unparalleled Success of the

Great Eastern Menagerie

MUSEUM, AVIARY,

Circus & Balloon Show,

WEST SIDE,

Corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts., Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 16, 17, 18. South Side, corner of State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20, 21 and 22.

Come early if you want seats. Largest Menagerie on earth, and the finest Circus. Balloon Ascension daily.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

The celebrated Negro Boy Pianist,

BLIND TOM,

The Great Musical Prodigy of the Age, and most marvellous musical genius living, at

CENTRAL HALL, South Side, Thursday evening, May 16. Seats can be secured at Bliss & Sharp's Drug Store, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

At UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West Side, Friday and Saturday Evenings, May 17 and 18. Seats can be secured at Horton & Bros.' Book store, 637 West Lake-st., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel WOOD............Proprietor

Second week and unprecedented success of the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Saturday Matinee,

FRIENDS.

The universal demand for the repetition of this most successful comedy necessitates a change in Mr. Wyndham's programme. He is compelled to waive his own intentions, and in deference to public wish, begs to announce Sardou's great society picture for the above evenings.

N. B.—See opinions of the press.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

KATIE PUTNAM, KATIE PUTNAM, EDWIN BROWNE.

HOUSEHOLD TREASURE, HOUSEHOLD TREASURE, AND STAGE STRUCK, WITH STAGE STRUCK.

IRWIN COMBINATION.

No puffs expected this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last night of charming

LILLIE ELDRIDGE,

In her new and beautiful operatic drama,

MIGNON!

As dramatized from the libretto and played for the FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.

Introducing all the operatic gems made so famous by the Nilsson Opera Troupe.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

An entire change of Programme.

CHARLES WALTERS,

In his unequalled Songs and Dances.

First week of THE FATE OF SNYDER, THE CHICAGO POLICE COURT, PLOT AND PASSION, and other novelties.

Saturday, Grand Family Matinee. Monday, May 27, first appearance of the celebrated song and dance artists JOHNSON and POWERS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MACBETH MUSIC.

To-morrow Evening, Friday, 17.

MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY requests a punctual attendance of the Singers at the Full Band Rehearsal in the Theatre, to-morrow [Friday], at 12 o'clock.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

The greatest Musical Event of the Season. Grand Performance of Handel's Oratorio of

"THE MESSIAH,"

By a chorus of 150 voices. Vaas' full Orchestra of 30 Musicians, with Grand Organ and the following eminent artists: Mrs. Clara Huck, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. S. C. Campbell, and J. Gill. Mr. Matthews, Organist. J. A. Butterfield, Conductor. TO-NIGHT.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8. In consequence of the very large attendance which may be expected, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated 10 minutes before the commencement of the Oratorio.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75c; for sale at Horton's, 637 West Lake-st.; Emerson's, 299 West Madison-st.; Strehl's, 50 West Madison-st.; and on the South Side at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av. Tickets for chairs will be for sale at the box office at 7 p.m.

THE ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH

By the Mammoth Orchestral and Choral Combination

TO-NIGHT!

TRUSSES.

RADICAL CURE OF

RUPTURE.

Bartlett, Butman & Parker: Gentlemen:

I am acquainted with your Truss, which you style the "Common Sense Truss," and am free to say that the instrument merits the term. The control of its Ball and Socket Joint by means of Set Screws, the Malleability of its Spring, and the peculiar mechanism which attaches the Paddle to the Spring enables the surgeon to fit the Truss in every particular with very great accuracy, without which no instrument, whatever other merits it may have, can be efficient.

MOSES GUNN, Prof. of Surgery, Rush Medical College, June 15, 1870.

Every person suffering from a rupture should have the Bartlett Common Sense Truss properly fitted, and secure ease, comfort, security, and in most cases, effect a radical cure. Trusses of all kinds, abdominal supporters, elastic stockings, instruments for deformities, etc., manufactured by

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 243 South Clark-st., near Harrison, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL

75 CENTS PER GALLON.

We have a quantity of Linseed Oil made from fire damaged Flaxseed, guaranteed to be as good for colors as any oil made, which we will sell at the above price.

WRIGHT, LAWTHER & CO., 13 and 15 North Canal-st., Between Lake and Randolph-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER

Have removed to

335 WEST MADISON-ST.,

With the largest stock of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS in the West, and a fine line of CHROMOS, FRAMES, ALBUMS, &c. Framing of all kinds done to order. Remember the No., 335 West Madison, three doors from Carson, Pirie & Co.

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. J. SEXTON,

CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR, and BUILDER

58 and 60 Pacific-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., opposite Rock Island Railroad depot, is prepared to contract for Carpenter Work and every description of building.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.

Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Known as the

RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,

Holding regular sales of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

33 New Buggies, Democrat and Express Wagons, 20 New Buggy Harness, at Auction,

On Thursday morning, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry and Dress Goods, Woollens, Clothing, White Goods, Notions, etc.,

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Buggies and Harness at Auction.

On THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16TH, at 10 o'clock, at the LAKE FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 148 Michigan-av. One lot New Buggies, Fifty Set New Harness. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Sale at Auction.

Three good single horses,
One large open front carriage,
One 6-seated phaeton,
One clarence.

On Thursday morning, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF

New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc., etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, May 18, at 10 o'clock, at the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st. cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Of a large and well assorted stock of

Household Goods

AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Wardrobes, Sideboards, French and Bed Lounges, Sofas, Bed Springs, Office and Parlor Desks, 150 Mirrors, 125 cases assorted Glassware, 10 crates assorted W. G. Crockery, 200 assorted Chairs and Rockers, 3,000 yards Wool Carpet, a large lot of rare Roses and Evergreens, in pots, 1 Phelan & Collender Billiard Table, complete, 2 very fine carved and elegant toned Pianos; on SATURDAY, MAY 18, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

At 12 o'clock Saturday Morning,

A splendid pair of

Carriage Horses,

New Harnesses, and two-seated open Buggy, worth $600. Also open and covered Buggies.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale

Of Elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bronze, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Side Boards, Etageres, Office, Dining Room, and Kitchen Furniture and Chairs

In great variety. Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, etc. Sale to take place at our rooms, 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court,

FRIDAY, MAY 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

In wholesale and retail, new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality, and at a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent. Call and see us and be satisfied as to the truthfulness of our statement.

COLBY & WIRTS, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

Auction! Auction!

Brookman and Skinner have received instructions from James R. Kellick, Esq., to offer for sale, by public auction, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 a. m. sharp, 12 first-class building lots, situated on Elston-av., near the rolling mills, being Kellick's subdivision of Lots 29, 30, 31 in Block 21, in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago. Sale to take place on the property. Conditions of sale, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. Title guaranteed.

SPECIAL SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

FRIDAY, MAY 17, AT 9 1-2 A. M.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

30 EXTRA COWS

Will be sold at Public Auction, Saturday, May 18, 1872, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., on the farm formerly owned by Robert Leach, in Kensington, Ill.; also, Horses, Wagons, and Farming Utensils.

Mrs. L. E. LYMAN, D. W. COLBY.

Kensington, May 14, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of changing the name of said corporation.

FRANK STURGIS, P. T. BURTIS, O. W. POTTER, J. R. MOSS, J. B. MEEKER, A. G. CLARK, Directors.

A. G. CLARK, Secretary.

PIERCE'S

Base Ball Emporium.

Base Balls, Bats, Belts, Bases, Shoes, Spikes, Score Books, Caps, Uniforms, Indian Clubs, Boxing Gloves and other sporting Goods, wholesale and retail. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. A. PIERCE & CO.,

129 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO HOTEL

This spacious and inviting suburban hotel is now open for patrons. Persons wishing choice of rooms, where comfort and accessibility to the lake and river for fishing and sport are combined, can secure accommodations at fair rates.

The Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne trains run to South Chicago. Apply to MRS. TIFFANY, At the hotel.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER

3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.

For sale by all Druggists.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE

The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic.

Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $12; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $80; halves, $30; quarters, $16.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

Office of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railway Company.

BOSTON, May 13, 1872.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of said company, at Joliet, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June next, at 9 o'clock a. m. J. W. BROOKS, Pres't. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. CO., April 26th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Stiefel & Schade is hereby, by mutual understanding, dissolved, Hermann Stiefel collecting all the outstandings and paying all liabilities.

HERMANN STIEFEL. WM. SCHADE.

Thankful for the patronage of the public, I beg to transfer the same to Mr. Hermann Stiefel.

Chicago, May 15, 1872. WM. SCHADE.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership existing under the name and firm of TILLEY, LONGHURST & FOLTZ, architects, was dissolved by mutual consent, April 1, 1872, Mr. Fritz Foltz retiring.

Mr. Foltz announces to his friends and the public that he has associated himself with Mr. S. A. Treat, and that TREAT & FOLTZ, architects and superintendents, can be found at 45 Peck-court.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Kotz & Eberhardt, is dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the late firm will please present them at 159 West Randolph-st., and parties who are indebted to same are requested to call and settle at the above-named place. P. KOTZ and JACOB EBERHARDT. Chicago, May 14, 1872.

LADIES' WEAR.

CHEAP!

We offer to-day a choice line of Japanese Silks at reduced prices; Japanese Stripes from 25c up; Black and White and Gray, and Black Checked and Striped Silks, extra qualities, at $1 per yard; Carmelite Serges, Brussels Silk Stripes, Chambretta Cloths, Granite Mohairs, Lyons Satin Stripes at 30c, desirable for Suitings; choice Linen Lawns, new style of Printed Piques, Martaban Crepes, Light Wool Cretonnes, choice Cretonne Stripes, Satin Stripe Grenadines, all colors, from 20c up; Dress and Suit Linens, elegant designs in Printed Muslins, Organdies, &c., &c., &c.

"AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES!"

Chas. Gossage & Co.

235 & 237 WEST MADISON ST.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DETROIT, Mich., May 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals in triplicate with a copy of this advertisement attached to each will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday, June 15, 1872, for supplying this department with the following named quantities of fuel, forage, and straw, more or less, viz:

DETROIT, MICH.

250 cords hickory wood.
60 cords kindling wood.
100,000 pounds anthracite coal.
100,000 pounds bituminous coal.
180,000 pounds oats.
185,000 pounds hay.
45,000 pounds straw.

FORT WAYNE, MICH.

275 cords hard wood (hickory).
775 cords hard wood (beech and maple).
120,000 pounds anthracite coal.
250,000 pounds bituminous coal.
79,375 pounds oats.
85,870 pounds hay.
35,000 pounds straw.

FORT GRATIOT, MICH.

131 cords hard wood.
257,000 pounds anthracite coal.
29,000 pounds oats.
30,710 pounds hay.
17,000 pounds straw.

FORT MACKINAC, MICH.

140 cords hard wood.
160,000 pounds anthracite coal.
23,50. pounds oats.
29,927 pounds hay.
16,421 pounds straw.

FORT BRADY, MICH.

735,000 pounds anthracite coal.
400,000 pounds bituminous coal.
27,000 pounds oats.
32,000 pounds hay.
25,000 pounds straw.

The coal to be of the best quality of the respective kinds, and the wood to be sound, dry, straight, and merchantable, 128 cubic feet to the cord.

The oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities; that required at Forts Brady and Mackinac to be in good substantial sacks securely sewed, prices to include sacks.

The hay to be timothy. Straw to be oat, wheat, or rye. Prices for each to be designated in bid.

Bids will be received for delivering bailed hay and straw at Forts Mackinac and Brady, and also for loose hay and straw at the latter post.

The fuel and forage to be delivered in the yards or places provided for them at the respective posts.

Deliveries of all the supplies for Forts Brady and Mackinac to be made on or before September 1, 1872, and at the other posts above named at such times, and in such quantities during the year ending June 30, 1873, as the Quartermaster's Department may direct; provided that the fuel required at Fort Wayne may be delivered at the post on or before September 1, 1872.

Payments will be made at this office according to the weights and measurements certified to by the Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

The prices for each article for each post should be separately stated. Bids may be made for one or more of the posts.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth the amount of the contract for its faithful execution.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed disadvantageous, or to accept such portions of any bid, not less than for one post, as may be advantageous to the public interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal, Forage and Straw, or either of them, as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish blank forms of proposal, and further information on application.

By order of Brigadier General Cook.

J. A. PATTIN, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

Proposals for Building Jail.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the construction of a stone jail and jailor's dwelling, at Morris, in Grundy County, Illinois, the plans and specifications of which are now on file in the office of the County Clerk at Morris, where the same can be seen and examined, and where, also, persons desiring to make bids will be furnished with blank forms of proposal.

The building must be roofed in on or before the 25th day of December, 1872, and the whole structure complete by the first day of December, 1873.

Proposals may be made by one or more persons for furnishing all the materials and labor, or by different persons for such separate branches of the work as are set out in the blank proposals. All proposals must be deposited with the County Clerk before the 10th day of June next, on which day the undersigned will be ready to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving however to themselves the right to reject any or all bids. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bond with good security for the performance of such contract.

The contractor will be paid monthly on the estimated value of the work as it progresses, reserving therefrom 10 per cent till the completion of the work.

Dated May 9, 1872.

JOHN BARR, WM. PIERCE, AMOS CLOVER, Building Committee for County.

Notice to Contractors.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 20, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until ten (10) o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, May twenty nine th (29th), 1872, for improving the Tennessee River at the following points, viz:

At Ross' Tow-head, Tumbling Shoals, The Suck, } From one (1) to seven (7) miles below Chattanooga, Tenn.

At Colbert Shoals, Bee Tree Shoals, } From seventeen (17) to twenty-five (25) miles below Florence, Ala.

The work to be done consists, in general terms, of the excavation of rock, both in ledges and detached, the removal of gravel, and the construction of rip-rap dams—all in the river—the depth of water varying from zero (0) to three (3) feet at the low water stage.

Detailed specifications and instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

Repairing County Jail at Centreville, St. Joseph County, Michigan.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of St. Joseph County, at his office in Centreville, St. Joseph County, Michigan, until 12 o'clock m., June 15, 1872, for putting in new cells and making other necessary repairs in said jail, in accordance with the plan and specifications made for that purpose.

The bidder is required to give a bond, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Committee appointed to make such repairs, and the Committee reserve the right to reject any and every bid if, in their opinion, they deem best, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence, to the satisfaction of the Committee, that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy, and ability for doing the work.

The plan and specifications may be found at the office of Messrs. Brown & Brown, in Mendon, St. Joseph County, Michigan. Sealed proposals may also be left with said Brown & Brown.

HENRY BROWN, NORMAN BOYS, JOHN C. JOSS, } Committee.

CENTREVILLE, April 19, 1872.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan

SHIP CANAL,

549 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO, May 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, where plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.

WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Fuel, Stationery, and City Hauling.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., May 10, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 15th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Stationery, and performing such City Hauling as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES GILLISS, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 65 South Desplaines-st.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

57 West Lake-st., Chicago,

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks, Holt's, Blood's, and Millard Scythes, Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots & Shoes,

(Northwest corner of Congress-st., near the Tremont House),

209 Michigan-av.,

Offer to close buyers a large and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, including their UNSURPASSED

Custom Boots.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Office No. 27 William-st. Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.

Directors:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
F. L. BARREDA,
W. H. BUCKS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
BENJ. F. BUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, } New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON, LOUIS FREMY, } Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET, AUT. M. SCHNAPPER, Baron S. DE HABER, } Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSCHEIDT, Chevalier H. VON HOFFEN, } Vienna.

The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

Cook County Bonds,

Running twenty years, at 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, east wing, Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLACK FRIDAY,

The Sensation of New York,

Played at Niblo's Garden, New York, until the destruction of the building.

A Story of Woman's Wiles and Man's Passion.

Depicting in glowing colors the

Fisk-Mansfield-Stokes Tragedy.

Commenced in No. 264 of

THE DRAMATIC NEWS.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. E. RIGBY,

PAPER HANGINGS,

624 STATE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

31 Park-av. For Sale.

A fine brick, 2-story and basement dwelling, with thirty foot lot, newly refitted throughout. Will be sold at a bargain on easy terms.

GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Union Central Block.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n.	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‖7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	‖7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
[illegible]mence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:30 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	‡3:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Mail	†4:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*6:00 a m	‡8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	*8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:40 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*2:30 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	‡7:45 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	*1:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*9:05 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	‡ Saturdays excepted.

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	‡8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
§Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:19 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
§ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

ARDWARE.
TNALL,
RRY
BELDEN
LE HARDWARE,
Lake-st., Chicago,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
, Batcheller Forks,
d's, and
Millard Scythes,
Vails, Tin Plate,
ock. &c., &c.,
T RULING PRICES.

S AND SHOES.
BASSETT & HILLS,
SALE DEALERS IN
& Shoes,
Congress-st., near the Tremont House).
ichigan-av.,
se buyers a large
e stock of Boots and
ding their UNSUR-
om Boots.

FINANCIAL.
TATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY.
e No. 27 William-st.
Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.
Directors:
COCK, President.
OFFMANN, Treasurer.
New York.
HAM, San Francisco.
Paris.
Vienna.
prepared to receive applications for a period of years on real estate in
loans may be made at Union Na-
The Directors of this Company will
the 24th inst.

County Bonds,
ty years, at 7 per cent in.
semi-annually, can be
at the County Treasurer's
ng, Court House.
S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

Negotiated
the city or suburbs, at current
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.
30 South Canal-st.

PUBLICATIONS.
K FRIDAY,
ation of New York,
Garden, New York, until the de-
oman's Wiles and Man's Passion.
field-Stokes Tragedy.
AMATIC NEWS.
at all Newsdealers.

BUSINESS CARDS.
E. RIGBY,
HANGINGS,
STATE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.
x-av. For Sale.
GREENLEAF & PAUL,
Room 17 Union Central Block.

ROAD TIME-TABLE.
Departure of Trains.
ARRANGEMENT.
o & Alton Railroad.
Northwestern Railway.
ck Island & Pacific Railroad.
& Michigan Southern Railway.
nville & Vincennes Railroad.
Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.
ntral and Great Western Railways.
& Quincy Railroad.
ntral Railroad.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Expressions of Popular Sentiment.

Further Comments of the Press.

Democratic Indorsements of Greeley.

The Democrats of Elmira, New York, have issued an address to their brother Democrats of the city and county, setting forth their views upon the political situation, and declaring their belief that honesty, amnesty, fraternity, and local, as opposed to centralized Government, are necessary elements of reform in the National Administration. The address closes as follows:

The Liberal Republicans have inaugurated at Cincinnati a movement to the desired end. Though we think that it would have been better for these Liberals to have joined with us boldly in the work, to which the Democratic party is pledged, in the respects before mentioned, yet, understanding the large quota which they represent of their party, we welcome the movement, and, laying aside all questions of punctilio, join with them our hands. Their platform suits us. Their candidates are upon it. The prejudices and ill feelings of the past as to Horace Greeley are lost in his manifestations of manliness, honesty, patriotism and detestation of the encroachments of the present Power upon the rights of States, and to end the present "reign," and to stop the insidious destruction of our Union, more certain by the continuance of the existing Government than any open rebellion, we give the movement our full and hearty support, in the confidence that it will proceed in the boldness and independence of Republican ties with which it was inaugurated.—(Signed by 161 persons.

The Democratic Convention of Herkimer County, N. Y., met at Herkimer on Saturday, and elected General Zenas C. Priest delegate to the State Convention. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily indorses the platform of principles adopted by the late Cincinnati Convention, and that we accept that declaration of principles as common ground upon which all honest men can and ought to unite to prevent the continuance in power of General Grant and his corrupt office-holders; and that we recommend that the National Democratic Convention, soon to assemble in Baltimore, do indorse the principles and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. This Convention pledges itself to support the action of the Baltimore Convention.

Comments of the Press.

From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal (Democratic).

Unless some unforeseen event occurs between now and the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown will be indorsed by that body. The Democracy, of course, would prefer the election of a tried and reliable Democrat for President, but this is out of the question. Hence the only true policy for them to pursue is to look about them for the next best thing that can be done. As between Greeley and Grant the choice is not a hard one for any Democrat. Differ as we may from Mr. Greeley in regard to some of his political views, yet we believe he would make a good President.

The almost unanimous indorsement which Mr. Greeley's nomination has received from the Democracy of the West and South, is evidence that he is perhaps the strongest man that could have been chosen to head the reform movement. In this State the Chicago *Times* is the only professed Democratic paper which is advocating the nomination of a third ticket. And that paper, it is whispered, has pecuniary motives for doing so. From the present aspect of affairs, we give it as our opinion that Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States, an event infinitely preferable to the re-election of Grant.

From the Roanoke (Va.) Times (Democratic).

In our opinion the ticket as it now stands is the strongest that could have been made, and should the Democrats and Conservatives unite with the Liberals, Grant's defeat is beyond the shadow of a doubt.

From the Columbus (Miss.) Index (Democratic).

Mr. Voorhees says, with a coolness that, but for his abilities and patriotism, would border on presumption, that the Democratic party ought to and will nominate a ticket, put forth a platform, and fight the divided Republican party. We suggest, with modesty and deference, that such a course would be madness; that it would reunite the Republican party; would drive back thousands of Liberals to the Radical ranks; and, therefore, that every Democrat who votes any but a Greeley ticket gives one more vote to Grant—is, in fact, assisting to elect him. Candidly now, without any Democratic bias or prejudice, is not this true? Is it not human nature? And does Mr. Voorhees give any reason for the faith that is in him? Mr. Voorhees is an extremist. Frank Blair, a few months ago, advocated extreme measures, but he saw the unwiseness of his course and moderated his views. Mr. Voorhees as an extremist, is unreliable, and may change his views at any time. Shall we be swift to follow his counsel now?

If the Democracy enter the field with a Presidential ticket, we despair of the Republic.

From the Selma (Ala.) Times (Democratic).

There is hope for the country, if there is prudence in the councils of the Democracy; but if recklessness instead of caution prevails, the day is lost, and the last vestige of hope for the perpetuation of the Republic will be gone. It is a question yet to be considered by the South, should the Northern Democracy determine to nominate a candidate, whether it is their interest to support it or to sustain the Liberals. We are confident that we represent the large majority of the people of the South, when we protest against the *running* of candidates against the Liberal movement. The South stands almost a unit. We meet but few, a very few men who are unwilling to vote the ticket. The South will vote unitedly upon the question. The great question now is, whether the *politicians* and tricksters—the bargain and sale men—and journals of the North will unite with the South in the support of the Liberal movement, or whether they will oppose it.

From the Jersey City (N. J.) Herald (Democratic).

We have been a life-long Democrat, and, in our support of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, we don't abate a jot in our faith of Democratic principles as pronounced by Thomas Jefferson and shall steadily adhere to our record of the past. But we shall no longer be led to defeat by charlatans of the August Belmont stamp. We want honesty, economy, and statesmanship in the administration of the National Government. We want no more Federal tyranny in any section of the country. We want no more figure-head Presidents. We desire no President who is afraid to open his lips lest he make a blunder. Let the dead bury the dead. Let the past bury the past. The nation is born to a new life. The civil power, however, is in danger, and this danger can only be dispelled by the removal of the arbitrary and corrupt oligarchy at Washington.

From the Washington (D. C.) Capital (Independent).

The question is asked, Will the Democratic party nominate an adverse candidate? The question might be varied so as to read, Will the Democratic party do a very foolish and shabby thing, because the way seems open to win by an act of dishonor? It is true that by no formal act has that party pledged itself to abide by the result at Cincinnati; but that the Convention was attended by large numbers of able and honorable Democrats, who went in good faith, and with the full concurrence of influential leaders of the party, and that the moral influence of the leaders of the party was exerted to help on the enterprise with the best pledges they were able to give, in the name of their party, to refrain from putting another candidate in nomination, is unquestionable. It is by no means certain, in case the Democratic party should decide to nominate and Mr. Greeley decline to withdraw, that the former would be successful. A movement has begun which will hardly be measurable within the nominating period, a movement in which the people appear to be deeply interested, and it is not impossible that such an act, in the place of putting a check upon it, would produce an opposite effect, and inspire it with a force such as multitudes sometimes exhibit when enthusiasm is intensified by feelings of indignation.

From the Shenandoah (Va.) Valley (Democratic).

We will, of course, await the action of the Democratic party before we determine definitely what course we will take in this matter. As between Grant and Greeley, we infinitely prefer Greeley,—because we believe him to be a man of sense, of generous impulses, and civil education.

From the Hudson (Mich.) Post (Republican).

Wise counsels must, and will yet prevail. If our party are wise at Philadelphia, this whole thing may yet be arranged, and we go into the fight with unbroken ranks against the common enemy. But to do this some concessions must be made. The time has gone by when men can be driven. This reading men out of the party, who do not go everything that self-constituted leaders propose, must cease. If we read too many out, where will we get our votes? The Liberal Republicans have struck a popular key in Civil Service Reform, and we must be fully up with them. The appointment of Murphys, Leets, and Stockings must cease, and men like Casey of New Orleans must go out; and it must be distinctly understood that they are to stay out. There must be no shrinking on this point. If our Convention at Philadelphia will rise to the occasion, all will be well.

From the Chicago Standard (Baptist).

There is much significance in the fact that now, for the first time in history, an editor invites the suffrages of a great nation in their choice of a Chief Ruler. There will be a still stronger significance in it, if the Philadelphia Convention, making choice of General Grant as its candidate, and the Democratic National Convention accepting for its own the ticket made up at Cincinnati, the contest shall come to be between the Editor on the one side and the General on the other. No one will say that a man is disqualified for high civil position by the fact of his having filled important military ones; but it is a new thing under the sun for the admission to be made that an editor's office may be a school for the Presidency. It was for many ages the universal idea that authority, as well as might, is rightfully with the Sword; it is now admitted that both the one and the other may belong to the Pen; for whatever judgment may be held of Mr. Greeley in other respects, no one can deny that it is with pen in hand that he has made his way up from the position of a printer-boy to that of a Presidential candidate, and that his success in this achievement is indicative of a radical revolution in the world of ideas and the world of politics. Men can do now, simply in writing and printing what they write, what in ages past was achieved only by brute courage and by physical bravery, or at best by conspicuous agencies in the art of human slaughter. Is it not a revolution when the writer has become equal to the fighter, and the pen an instrument at least equal to the sword?

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig (Democratic).

Let it be understood that the Northern Democrats and the Southern Conservatives will support the Liberal ticket, and there will be no necessity for any combinations with the Grant wing of the Republican party. But on the other hand let it be understood that the Democrats will set up candidates of their own, then the matter will stand very differently. Grant stock will rise, Liberal stock will sink, and the *World* will have the satisfaction of seeing all our hopes of redemption effectually extinguished. It will have nipped in the bud the fairest and most promising project we have ever had for rescuing the country from the grasp of Radicalism, and will have aided in giving Grant, Morton, Conkling & Co., a new lease of power. Some are so uncharitable as to think that such is the real object of that paper.

From the Macon (Mich.) News (Republican).

The nomination of candidates was premature and ill-advised, and will go far to defeat the whole project. There are thousands of Republicans who earnestly favor the object avowedly sought to be obtained, but who will not be drawn into a plot to divide the Republican party that a Democratic victory may be achieved. If a Democratic nomination is made, they will zealously support the Philadelphia nominees. If there should be no Democratic nomination, and the Philadelphia Convention puts a ticket in the field that promises a remedy of the evils under which the country is laboring, they will choose to vote the straight ticket. In either event, an independent nomination should not be countenanced, unless the object is to defeat the regular nomination at all hazards,—an object in which few Republicans will join.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register (Democratic).

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "Evidence is cumulating that the Cincinnati ticket is the strongest that could have been put in the field. Unless the blind partisanship of the old Democratic managers forces the re-election of Grant, it will sweep the country. No greater calamity than a Democratic nomination could possibly befal the country at the present time." From every evidence we can sift from the staunchest Democratic papers of the South and Middle West this sentiment seems to prevail. Even the old party-mill horses, who have grown blind in the beaten round of vote-grinding for convention-hoppers, deprecate any nomination by the Baltimore Convention, while still declaring themselves ready to support it if made.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder (Democratic).

For ourselves, we are free to say that we hope the Liberal nominations will be approved and ratified by the Democratic Convention.

From the Greenville (Ala.) Advocate (Democratic).

The candidates nominated at Cincinnati are men of acknowledged ability and patriotism, and, though long and prominently identified with the Republican party, are perhaps as generally acceptable to Democrats as any who could have been selected. We are pleased to notice that leading Democratic journals and statesmen are disposed to regard these nominations with great favor—some directly and openly—others conditionally, or subject to the action of the National Democratic Convention. For ourselves, we must say that we shall give a qualified support to the Cincinnati ticket until the Democracy of the country shall speak through a National Convention.

From the Newark (O.) Advocate (Democratic).

As a matter of course, the worshipers of Grant are displeased but some of them are constrained to acknowledge that in the selection of Horace Greeley for President the Convention has named an honest man, and one who is able to draw a larger support from the Republican ranks than any other candidate that could have been selected. They think, however, he is wonderfully duped in supposing Democrats will vote for a man with whom they have been so much at variance on the issues of the past campaigns. This belief, it is proper to say, is now less confident than at first, and as each successive day's intelligence from the various quarters of the land is gathered and telegraphed, the probability of a combined and successful movement against the Grant conspirators and corruptionists grows constantly stronger.

From the New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung (German).

The more they considered the question, so much the more were they satisfied with the old "white hat." The people came promptly to the opinion that Greeley would be an excellent candidate. It will be seen that, with all incipient opposition, Greeley's popularity is beginning to make itself felt. The old Democrats indeed, here and there, make sour faces, and the advanced Free Traders are not perfectly satisfied, as Greeley is devoted to Protection. But as the platform is acceptable to all, and Greeley (who is known as an honest man of the people) is extremely conscientious in respecting the wishes of the people, fears and scruples disappear more and more.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express (Administration).

We notice with regret a disposition on the part of a number of Republican newspapers to ridicule Horace Greeley and to laugh at his nomination for the Presidency as a huge joke and a broad farce. Still more deeply is it to be regretted that some journals of high character and respectability, among them the New York *Post*, edited by Wm. Cullen Bryant, indulge in the most bitter, and, we think, unjustifiable personal venom and detraction. The course pursued by Mr. Greeley during the war, and the principles and measures advocated by him in his paper or elsewhere, are matters of legitimate discussion, and about which there may be honest differences of opinion; but when the *Post* assails his purity of character and integrity of motive, and especially when it classes him socially with professional gamblers and prize-fighters like Morrissey, and policy-venders like Wood, it does that which flings insult in the face of every man who knows the character of Horace Greeley, and which cannot fail to damage the cause which the *Post* seeks to serve. We are not a supporter of the Cincinnati Convention, nor do we think Mr. Greeley the most suitable man to place in the Presidential chair. But we insist that Horace Greeley has done too much to elevate the character of the profession of journalism in the United States, and been too long and too closely identified with many of the best measures of political and moral progress, to be put down by ridicule or personal vituperation.

From the Rockbridge (Va.) Citizen (Democratic).

The issue is "Greeley or Grant." Between these no true man will stop to doubt. Any defection on the part of the Conservatives, or any action by the Northern Democracy looking to a separate ticket, is, we think, just so much toward insuring Grant's election. We, of the South, would have about as much to hope for from the election of Greeley as from the election of a Northern Democrat, were that possible. The one fought us hard as the other during the war, and Greeley has done as much for us since. We are, therefore, for Greeley and Brown.

From the Liberty (Va.) News (Democratic).

We do not wish, however, to be understood as repudiating or advising any opposition to the ticket as it now stands. We think that though it does not meet our expectations, still that in the event of the contest being narrowed down to a choice between Grant and Greeley, with the only hope of defeating the former resting upon the election of the latter, we would infinitely prefer Greeley, and would give him a warm support.

From the Farmville (Va.) Commonwealth (Democratic).

With all the light before us, we say deliberately, as the result of much thought upon the subject, that we can see nothing else except that the contest is already narrowed down to the simple proposition, which do you prefer, Greeley or Grant? We answer, with all the vim that is in us, Greeley.

From the Hancock (O.) Courier (Democratic).

We think that we are correct in assuring our anxious Grant Republicans that if circumstances should so shape things as to narrow the contest down to a choice between Grant and Greeley, they will find the Democracy almost a unit for "old drab." However much they may have differed with Greeley in the past, we have yet to find the first Democrat who does not unhesitatingly declare for Greeley, and the chance of an economical, honest administration, founded upon law and Constitution, in preference to Grant, extravagance and corruption, and bold and defiant usurpation.

From the Pittsfield (Ill.) Old Flag (Administration).

Now the question is, who is going to vote for such a man as that? Where is his strength to come from? If he has any support it must come from the Democracy. Compare such a venal, scurvy, scabbed politician as this with the illustrious Grant, the people's candidate! "Hyperion to a Satyr!"

But will the Democracy go for Greeley, that is the question. Some say they will, and some say they won't. For our part we don't say nor don't care whether they do or not. We know that Grant is strong enough to be elected over all opposition by 500,000 popular majority.

From the Chillicothe (O.) Post (Democratic).

Greeley and Brown make an excellent ticket, and we will support them heartily and cheerfully. The Democratic National Convention will most likely indorse the ticket.

From the Toledo (O.) Democrat (Democratic).

The "second declaration of independence" at Cincinnati has infected the Democratic as well as the Republican organization, and welded together as we were by the blows of many defeats, the party stands balanced between a straight nomination and the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket and platform. * * * It is Greeley, or a straight ticket. If a straight ticket, the Cincinnati movement, so gingerly handled, and so carefully fostered by us, proves a boomerang, thrown so unskillfully that it describes an ellipse, and breaks the back of the Democratic party. But we have faith in the wisdom of the Democratic National Convention, and shall support its action.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Ledger (Democratic).

Mr. Greeley, for becoming the head of this revolution, will provoke more foul abuse than has ever yet been heaped on a candidate for office. Let his enemies paint him in all the dark, dismal, disgusting, loathsome colors they can compound of malice, wrath, and vengeance; let them collect all the opprobrious epithets in the dictionaries, and words that are known, but never go in dictionaries, and hurl them all at him, and when he is made as mean and disgusting as all these can make him, we still prefer him to Grant.

From the Marion (Va.) Herald (Democratic).

Greeley has many peculiarities, but he possesses at least one good quality—he is honest. The Democrats may not like to support him, and it is possible they will not; but in the union of the Liberals and the Democrats lies the hope of defeating Grant. Greeley and Brown could not be worse than Grant and Colfax, and they may be vastly better.

From the Winchester (Va.) Times (Democratic).

The ticket is not the best or most available that could have been selected; but this is a matter that cannot now be remedied. It is so incomparably superior in every respect to the ticket that will be nominated at Philadelphia, that no Conservative man can hesitate for a moment between them. As against Grant, the Cincinnati ticket will be supported by the entire Conservative sentiment of the country.

From the Springfield (O.) Transcript (Democratic).

Mr. Greeley's name is a tower of strength. No public man in America possesses greater elements of popularity. With the indorsement of the Democratic National Convention he will sweep the South with a perfect storm, and there is a probability that he will do this without such indorsement, judging from the manner in which our Southern friends are rallying unconditionally to his standard.

From the New Yorker Journal (Democratic).

It is every day more probable that the Democratic National Convention will indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley. Greeley is a bitter pill for the Democrats, but in political life it is in order to swallow shoe-nails; and why should not a pill be taken which is sweetened by the knowledge that, in political life and action, it will produce a powerful revolution?

From the New York Sunday News (Democratic).

As we never mince matters, nor disguise our real views and sentiments, we will say at once, frankly and squarely, that we believe it to be the duty of the Democracy to the country and to themselves, and, more than all, for the future safety of our Republic, to strike hands with these Liberal Reformers, adopt their platform and candidates, and, thus uniting all the elements hostile to Grant, and the army of spoilsmen and officeholders which he commands march on to victory under the same banner and the same chieftains in November.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun (Democratic).

We trust the Democratic National Convention will not, for a moment, entertain the idea of choosing between General Grant and Mr. Greeley. Better suffer defeat than aid in the election of either of these opposing Radical chiefs. The Democracy should, in solid phalanx, oppose the election of either of these distinguished candidates. Their opposition to both, however, should be founded and grounded upon principle, and not on personal considerations of any character whatever.

A. H. STEPHENS.

From the Hastings (Mich.) (Republican).

We love the Republican party, its avowed principles, and are proud of the work it has done; and, alike in victory or defeat, propose to work with it and for the principles and policy it has ever advocated, no matter who may be its standard-bearers; but we are not so blinded by party passion, or elated by the past success of our party, as not to see the shoals on which there is imminent danger of our drifting, and to do all that in us lies to enable the good old ship of Liberty, Justice, and Equality to sail safely on to the harbor of success in the coming contest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15.

Money continues very easy in this market, and also in New York. A good many banks in this city, failing to find occupation for their funds here, are desirous of keeping as large a proportion with their New York correspondents as they conveniently can, in order to get the 4 per cent interest on their balances kept there. This circumstance is now having some effect to keep up the price of New York exchange. We notice the same condition in Cincinnati and some other Western markets, and also that currency is now being shipped from Cincinnati to New York.

The lumber trade in this city usually depends largely on bank capital to carry stocks of lumber at this season. But many of the lumbermen believe that, notwithstanding all the talk there has been about "no water" to bring the logs out of the pineries, the supply will soon be larger than at present. In view of this, the lumber dealers are not venturing to "stock up" very largely at present prices. Farmers will not buy lumber for fencing at present figures, and the result is that the lumber dealers are using less bank capital than usual.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at par.

THE ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The foreign importations for the week ending May 11 at New York, although smaller than for some weeks past, reached $7,425,936, while the exports of produce were only $4,322,712. The foreign imports since Jan. 1 are largely in excess of any previous year in the history of the port of New York, while the exports of produce show a heavy decrease. The New York *Express* gives the following enumeration of some of the leading items of imports at New York for the week, which show the way the money goes, and what causes the export of gold: Champagne, $7,350; wines, $110,757; brandy, $78,406; jewelry, $93,639; watches, $37,241; perfumery, $7,207; cigars, $26,307; fancy goods, $33,526; fans, $3,507; all this, exclusive of over $2,000,000 silks, satins, velvets, and "Dolly Vardens" for Flora MacFlimseys, etc.

This is, in fact, the worst feature in the large balance of foreign trade which we are now obliged to settle by the export of specie, viz: That it is largely for luxuries instead of articles that would be the means of reproducing many times their cost in the stimulation of enterprises and increase of domestic products. The fact that the balance is large and is being settled by large shipments of specie we do not regard with any such apprehensions of pending financial crises as some of the Eastern papers. We are exporting a large amount of specie, it is true; but we have more specie to export than last year. The increase in the production of precious metals is enormous this year, and unless Congress should take some definite and decisive step toward specie resumption (of which there is no prospect whatever) the surplus of our gold and silver might as well go out of the country as our surplus of any other commodity. But it is not luxuries alone that we are importing, and that we require this large export of specie to pay the balance. The United States are being gridironed with railroads. The American manufacturers are unable to supply the demand for rails, and the excess has to be imported. In the present marvellous rapidity of railroad building, this item alone would make a considerable addition to the adverse balance of trade this year over what it would be under ordinary circumstances. But as far as this adverse balance is made for such articles as railroad iron, etc., nobody need regret it, or look upon it as an unhealthy feature. As long as we do not resume specie payments the gold will continue to flow out of the country in proportion to its production, and while it does so we can have nothing better in its place than new railroads and other similar things to develop the resources of the country.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The relative rise in the prices of gold and bonds since May 1, is as follows:

	May 1.	May 15.
Gold	113¼	114
Bonds of 1881	118	118¾
5-20s of 1862	112	114½
5-20s of 1864	112	114
5-20s of 1865, new	112	113¾
5-20s of 1867	112½	114½
5-20s of 1868	112	114½
10-40s	110	112
New 5 per cents	111½	111¾

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	118¾	118⅝
5-20s of '62	113	114½
5-20s of '64	113	114
5-20s of '65	113¼	114½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116	116½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116½
10-40s	110½	....
United States new 5 per cents	111½	....
United States currency 6s	115½	116½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	....	95@98
Chicago City 7s	....	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 and int.
Gold exchange	....	114¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½	....
Gold and gold coupons	113¾	114

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, May 15.

CITY PROPERTY.

Hubbard st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 38, in Gibson's Block 60, School Section Addition, dated May 14; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 34, in Block 1 of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $450.

Lot 33, in Block 1 of Block 19, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $450.

Paulina st, between Fourth and Indiana sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 7, in Block 2, in Porter's Block 27, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $1,400.

Winter st, s e corner of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $850.

Summer st, s w corner of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $850.

Lot 6, in s e ¼ Block 5, of W ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $800.

Barber st, between Union and Jefferson sts, North front, 25 ft to alley, dated May 15; consideration, $1,000.

On bet Cottage Grove av and Langley st, and near Thirty-eighth st, 25x91½ ft, dated March 1; consideration, $1,250.

Lincoln st, 136 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 23½x109 ft, dated April 25; consideration $960.

Lot 29, in Block 3 of Blocks 8 to 6, Bickerdike's Addition, dated May 13; consideration, $900.

Washington av, 250 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 23, in Block 4, of Magie & High's Addition, dated May 14; consideration, $3,000.

Rumsey st, between Emily and Jane sts, e f 25x128¼ ft, dated April 30; consideration, $900.

Lots 17 and 18, in Block 7, of Johnson's e ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 11; consideration, $2,000.

Fourth st, bet Ashland av and Rumsey st, n f, 24 ft to alley, with building, dated May 13; consideration, $1,350.

Robey st, s w cor of Twelfth st, 5 acres, dated May 10; consideration $25,000.

Blue Island av, n e cor of Wood st, s f, triangular lot of 59x111x100 ft; dated May 6; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 3 to 5, of Walker & Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, of Smith's n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $27,658.

Lots 3, 4, and n 21 ft Lot 5, in same subdivision, dated April 1; consideration, $36,250.

Lot 31, in Cossitt's Addition, dated May 13; consideration, $3,300.

Lot 14, of Lot 12 to 14 of Lot 1, of Block 45, of s w ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $2,100.

Sampson st, between Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $900.

Lot 8, in Block 78, of w ½ Section 27, 39, 14, dated April 12; consideration, $4,125.

Catherine st, between Margaret st and Centre av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 30; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 6 of Lot 2 in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 7; consideration, $1,500.

Eda st, between Michigan and Wabash avs, s f, 32¼ ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration $3,250.

DeKoven st, s e cor of Jefferson st, n f, 180 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $11,000.

West Jackson st, east of Beach st, n f, 40 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 22, in Forbus, Block 17, Section 17, 39, 14, dated May 14; consideration, 1,200.

Lot 15, in Downs & Co.'s w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 13, dated May 7; consideration, $700.

Lots 49 and 50 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 16, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Bonney av, 49 3-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated May 8; consideration, $650.

Mohawk st, bet Wisconsin and Centre sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 89 to 92 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 16; consideration, $500.

Lots 89 and 90 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 13; consideration, $250.

Lot 43, of e ½ Block 3, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 29, in Block 5, of Davis' s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 22, in Block 5, of Davis' s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 7; consideration, $1,100.

Washington st, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, 72 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $8,000.

Milwaukee av, bet Cornelia and Cornell sts, n e f, 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated May 3; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 69 in Diller's Lots 17 to 30, &c., in Block 40, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block "B," of Wright's s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 4; consideration, $1,850.

West Madison st, bet Peoria and Green sts, s f, 52 ft to alley, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $30,000.

West Madison st, n w corner of Green st, s f, 127 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $99,-250. The parties are George C. Knight to John H. Davey.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Claflin & Whitney's Lot 2, in Assessor's s ½ of s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 7 to 10 in Claflin & Whitney's Lot 2, in Assessor's s ½ of s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 36 in Dobbin's n ½, s e ¼, n e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 21 in Bowen's Blocks 2 and 3, Ridgewood, Hyde Park, with improvements, dated April 30; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 34 in Block 1 of Prout & Colman's s e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 26 in David Henry's s e ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $550.

Lot 8 in Block 2 of Fawcett's s w ¼, Sec, 4, 38, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 9 in Block 2 in same subdivision, dated May 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 5, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 3; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 6, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 2; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 14, in Block 4, in Winston's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 70 to 72, in Stewart's Block 9, of Stewart's s w ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated May 14; consideration, $450.

Undivided ½, Lots 9 and 10, in Block 63, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, dated May 6; consideration, $1,400.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 8 to 11, in Block 4, of Woolley's n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $4,050.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,194	3,973	5,670	6,998
Wheat, bu	10,800	38,500	15,799	43,506
Corn, bu	131,365	165,440	465,799	70,141
Oats, bu	18,460	23,640	86,041	14,725
Rye, bu	6,500	2,592	3,065	1,048
Barley, bu	1,850	400	....	....
Grass seed, lbs	40,390	4,590	43,384	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	19,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	9,290	....	11,392	18,000
Cured meats, lbs	333,990	4,730	215,283	91,010
Beef, brls	11	18	539	219
Pork, brls	12	71	1,778	210
Lard, lbs	2,750	11,190	77,000	11,250
Tallow, lbs	19,860	13,860	....	....
Butter, lbs	35,430	50,810	7,600	23,720
Live hogs, No	8,114	4,818	3,813	4,040
Cattle, No	4,899	3,265	1,816	1,935
Sheep, No	599	722	....	....
Hides, lbs	132,650	77,785	38,190	25,600
Highwines, brls	264	175	336	250
Wool, lbs	77,160	90,730	44,970	14,650
Potatoes, bu	7,822	4,994	480	1,127
Lumber, m	4,277	2,130	1,182	2,441
Shingles, m	1,800	1,140	1,548	1,813
Lath, m	195	7	193	250
Salt, brls	6,370	3,000	1,316	899

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption, 909 bu wheat; 690 bu corn; 4,247 bu oats; 349 bu rye; 336 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 33 cars wheat, 275 cars and 27,700 bu corn, 20 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 8 cars barley. Total, (342 cars) 166,000 bu.

There was less doing in our leading produce markets to-day, and prices averaged a shade higher than the decline reached yesterday, on pork, wheat, corn, and oats. The feeling in these was decidedly firmer than last evening, though New York was much weaker all around, with the single exception of barley. The Eastern decline was, however, generally regarded as a consequence of the extensive drop in prices here yesterday, so that it failed to react here. The receipts were again light, for this season of the year. It was reported, this morning, that Buffalo harbor is open at last, and that vessels were moving in and out. The Erie Canal also opens to-day, so that water communication is once more open between Chicago and New York.

The grocery trade was again quiet to-day. Mail orders were coming in with a fair degree of freedom, but there were few buyers here in person, and the volume of business was comparatively light. Prices, however, were firmer: especially so for coffees and refined sugars. Dry goods were only moderately active, and quotations were steady and unchanged. Dress goods, cambrics, linens and seasonable fabrics generally are meeting with fair inquiry, but aside from this the movement was slack. Butter was dull and declining, the receipts exhibiting a steady increase, and considerably exceeding the demand, which was almost wholly of a consumptive character. Sales were chiefly at prices ranging downward from 23c. Bagging remains steady at 39c for Stark; 37c for Philadelphia and Lewiston, and 35c for Royal River. The cheese trade was again quoted quiet, and firmer rates were barely sustained. Coal remains inactive at $11.00 for Lehigh; at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, and at $9.50 for Erie. Fruits and fish met with a fair inquiry at previous rates. Hay, hides, and leather remain firm and unchanged. Oils paints and colors continue active at full prices. The trading in lumber, at the yards, was again large, and few alterations were made in our price list. The stocks of common grades are gradually improving. The metal and tinners' stock market presented no new features; business was active, and the views of dealers were firm. Nails and naval stores sold to a large extent at quotations which have been current for several days past. Cooperage was fairly active. Eggs sold to a large extent at 12c per dozen. Potatoes were in large supply, and with the exception of a reduction of 5c on good Western, prices were unchanged. Poultry was firm. Building materials, and iron and steel were active and steady.

Lake freights were very quiet during the greater part of the session, with a good inquiry, but at ½c decline asked, which owners were unwilling to concede. But towards 1 o'clock the shippers carried their point, and then took hold freely. Closing rates were 7½c on corn to Buffalo; 8½c for wheat to do; 8c for corn to Port Colborne; 13½c on corn to Oswego; 14c on corn to Ogdensburgh; 8½c on oats to Buffalo; corn by steam to Buffalo, 9½c. Through rates were quoted at 25c on corn to New York; and 28c on corn to Portland and Boston. A total of 14 charters from this port was reported, which will carry out 248,000 bu corn, and 70,000 bu oats.

Highwines were strong, advancing 1@1½c per gallon, in sympathy with a late improvement in New York. There were no wines offered here till near the close, when 300 brls sold at 85½c, and 200 brls, delivered next week, at 86c; the market closing strong.

Provisions were again quiet. Mess pork opened very dull at yesterday's closing prices, but advanced about 10c ₩ brl toward the close, there being a couple of orders to buy. Lard was quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Meats were dull, except for hams, and heavy, the indications being that large sales have been made within the past two or three days at considerably less than current quotations. A recent canvass of the situation, carefully conducted, shows that we have now in stock in this city about 25,000 brls mess pork, and 27,000 tcs lard. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.60@12.65; do seller June, $12.70; do seller July, $12.95; seller August nominal at $13.20; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.85; do seller June, $8.90; do seller July, $8.95@9.00. Summer lard, $8.25. Dry salted meats 4½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs, and 6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats, ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5¾@6½c for shoulders; 7¾@7⅞c for short ribs; 7¾@7⅞c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork seller June at $12.70; 1,000 brls at $12.65; 500 brls seller July at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.60; 100 tcs summer lard at $8.25; 100 tcs do (loose) at $7.75; 600 bxs short clear at 7½c; 5,000 pcs dry salted hams at 7¾c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9½c; 200 tcs do at 8¾c; 50 tcs do (summer) at 7¾c; 5,000 lbs canvassed bacon hams at 12½c, packed.

Flour was dull. In view of the extensive decline in wheat, buyers demanded a return to the prices of a week ago—a reduction of 25c per brl—which holders would not concede, except on a few odd lots. Hence sales were few, as follows: 100 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 200 brls spring extras (Big Leaf) at $8.60; 300 brls do (Glory) at $7.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 75 brls rye flour at $4.75. Total, 1,075 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track.

Wheat was quiet and steadier, though still subject to considerable fluctuations, the range of the session being about 3c per bu. The market averaged a little higher than at the close yesterday, though New York was much lower, and Liverpool was reported weak with fine weather. The receipts were still light and exceeded by the shipments. The most noticeable feature of the market was the presence of several orders to buy on country account, brought out by the tremendous decline of yesterday. This indicates that the buyers thought the market has gone down about as low as it will near at present, and is likely to advance. At the same time the indications are that our receipts will soon increase in volume; preparations are now being made in the country for sending it forward in larger volume than heretofore, and Milwaukee received 50,000 bu today. However the market is much nearer to furnishing a shipping margin to New York than heretofore, and larger shipments may be expected. Seller June opened to-day at $1.49, declined to $1.46½, advanced to $1.47½, fell to $1.46, and advanced to $1.48 at the close. Seller July varied from ½ to 1c above seller June, closing at $1.48½c. Seller August sold at $1.38@1.39, and seller the year at $1.24½c. Cash No. 2 spring, regular, closed at $1.46. There was a better demand for other grades. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.55; 30,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.46¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.46¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.46; 40,000 bu do at $1.45½; 15,000 bu do at $1.45½; 16,000 bu do at $1.45¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.45; 30,000 bu do at $1.44½; 400 bu No. 3 spring (Central) at $1.40. Total, 187,600 bu.

Corn averaged a little higher than at the close of yesterday, which was nearly the lowest price of that day. The market was also more active and more healthy, being much steadier, with a better demand for shipment. The market was strong one, when measured against the fact that New York was weak; and there was evidently but little disposition to sell at the decline, though receipts were again liberal. It is expected that our receipts will show a large increase soon, as corn sold for June delivery can now be sent here and stored till maturity without extra charge for storage. But to outbalance this we have the great probability that the stocks of corn in the country have been largely overestimated. The President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad reports that in answer to his inquiries of station agents, he received returns which show that there are only 1,300,000 bu in crib all along that line of road. This is very much less than was expected, and it is stated that the same is true of the corn along the line of the Illinois Central, though returns had not been received up to this morning, from all the stations. The market for seller June opened at 47¼c, declined ¼c, advanced to 47½c, fell off to 46¾, advanced to 47½c at the close. Seller July sold at 48¼@49½c, closing dull at 49½c. Seller August sold at 49½@50c. Seller the month closed at 46½c. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 46½c; 35,000 bu do at 46¾c; 30,000 bu do at 46¼c; 70,000 bu do at 46¼c; 10,000 bu do at 46¼c; 200 bu do at 46c; 10,000 bu do at 45½c; 5,600 bu do afloat at 47½c; 11,200 bu do at 46¼c; 11,200 bu do at 46½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 43½c; 10,000 bu do at 43c; 2,800 bu do at 43c; 400 bu on track at 44½c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 426,000 bu.

Oats were less active, and steady at yesterday's medium quotations, at 38½c for regular, 38½ for strictly fresh receipts; 39@39½c for seller June, and 40@40½c for seller July. Rejected was quoted at 34½@35c. The market closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 38½c; 12,400 bu at 38¼c; 41,200 bu at 38½c; 1,200 bu at 38c; 1,200 bu at 38¼c; 600 bu by sample at 44½c; 600 bu Rejected at 34½c; 600 bu do at 43c. Total, 60,200 bu.

Rye was again weak, declining some 3c per bu. There were free sellers at 84c for No 2, all through the session, and few buyers at over 80c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No 2 at 82c, and 10,000 bu do at 81c, with a rumored sale at 80c.

Barley was still weak, and again some 5c lower, there being numerous sellers and few buyers. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 58c; 2,600 bu do at 57½c; 400 bu No. 3 (Central) at 60c. Total, 9,400 bu.

The following letter speaks for itself:

PERU, Ill, May 14, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of the 9th instant you published a communication from a correspondent here, calling himself B. F. Breuster, who made such false statements in regard to the quality of wheat in this country and the growing crop, that I deem it proper to contradict him. In the first place, there is no such person as B. F. Breuster here, which fact warrants the belief that the communication was sent by some interested party for the purpose of inflating the price of wheat, which is now much higher than it should be. Your correspondent stated that the country mills had stopped for want of wheat, but I would inform you that there is a mill in LaSalle which is running every day of the week, and selling family flour at $9.85 per 100 lbs. The retail price of Minnesota spring wheat flour in Peru to-day is $3.75 per 100 lbs. ... There is *abundance* of wheat in stores at that. There is abundance of wheat to arrive in Chicago from the country, and it will begin to arrive in the next ten days; and the receipts will go very *freely* within the next ten days, and the receipts of corn in Chicago, from this time forward, will be enormous. A large area of spring wheat has been sown this spring, and it looks remarkably well. Let the grain speculators in Chicago stand from under, or the avalanche of grain which will soon reach Chicago will crush them.

Yours truly, G. S. SMITH.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Corbett in the United States Senate, to amend the act of February 28, 1871, to provide for the better security of life on board of steam vessels. The principal points of change are the following: One-half the fine of $500 for neglect to take out licence, or procure register, enrollment or inspection, to go to the informer; that no product of petroleum shall be used that will ignite at a lower temperature than 160 degrees; that all such vessels must be provided with a suitable number of watchmen and fire extinguishers; that river steamers shall carry boats in readiness for accident; that for passenger steamers to be metalic and fire proof; that lake steamers shall have their life boats so arranged that they can be disengaged by one person, and while the vessel is under way; that the Inspector shall assume 110 pounds per square inch as the maximum pressure allowed as a working power on a new boiler, and that all boilers shall be subjected to a hydrostatic test in the ratio of 150 pounds to 100 pounds of the working power allowed; that all boiler plates shall be inspected before using, and shall be stamped in not less than three places, to show by whom and where manufactured, and how much steam it will bear. That the responsibility of manufacturers of such plates shall not relieve the owners of the vessel from liability in damages to parties injured by the explosion, and that all fog horns required to be used by vessels shall be such that they can be heard at a distance of 1½ miles in fair weather.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were steady, wheat and oats firmer, and corn unchanged. Sales on the call were as follows: 500 brls pork at $12.65, 500 brls do, seller June, at $12.75; 40,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.48½, 5,000 bu do at $1.48¾, 20,000 bu do at $1.49, 35,000 bu do at $1.49½, 30,000 bu do at $1.49¼, 65,000 bu do at $1.49¼, 15,000 bu do at $1.49¼, 40,000 bu do at $1.49½, 10,000 bu do at $1.49¼, 20,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.50½, 10,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.25; 5,000 bu corn at 46½c, 30,000 bu do, seller June, at 47½c, 10,000 bu do, seller July, at 49c, 5,000 bu do, seller first half of August, at 50c; 5,000 bu oats, seller June, at 39½c, 5,000 bu do, seller July, at 40½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12 60	$12 65
Mess pork, seller June	12.75	12.80
Mess pork, seller July	....	....
Mess pork, seller August	13.10	13.25
Mess pork, seller the year	12.55	12.70
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.85	8.87½
Lard, seller June	8.85	8.87½
Lard, seller July	....	9.00
Lard, seller the year	8.60	8.75
Wheat, cash	1.46½	1.47½
Wheat, seller June	1.49¼	1.49½
Wheat, seller June and July	....	....
Wheat, seller July	1.50	1.50½
Wheat, seller August	1.39	1.41
Wheat, seller the year	1.25	1.26
Corn, cash	46½	46¾
Corn, seller June	47½	47⅞
Corn, seller July	49	49¼
Corn, seller August	49½	50
Corn, seller first half August	50	....
Corn, seller September	50½	51
Oats, cash	38½	....
Oats, seller June	39½	39¾
Oats, seller July	40½	41

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15.

BUTTER—The butter market was again dull and weak, but no further quotable decline was suffered. The receipts are not large, for the season, but a steady increase is witnessed, and the tendency of prices is unmistakably downward. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@21c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—The market was without visible change, either in tone or in prices. There is a steady, moderate inquiry at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market for building materials was less active, although the volume of business transacted was large, and quotations were thoroughly sustained. Following is our list of prices: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $11.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x8	150	$5.75
6x10	126	6.75
7x10	120	6.75
7x9	114	6.75
7x14	73	7.00
8x10	90	6.25
8x12	75	6.75
8x13	69	6.75
8x14	64	7.00
8x15	60	7.00
8x16	56	7.00
8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX ... FT.

8x10 to ...	$5.50
9x12 to 10x15	6.00
9x12 to 10x15	6.00
9x12 to 10x14	6.00
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BROOM CORN—As yet the demand is of a meagre character, but dealers are not disposed to shade quotations in order to effect transactions. We quote as follows: Common at $40.00@75.000 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Continue dull at the annexed range of prices: $2.50@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.70 for navy.

CHEESE—The arrivals are improving, not only in quantity but in quality. The demand continues light at the following range of prices: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western factory, new, 12@13c.

COAL—No further quotable change was noted in this market. There was little or nothing doing at the yards, and the annexed quotations are nominal: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana $8.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—The market was quoted quiet and firm at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.20@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	....
...	....
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Corn, Elgin	2.50@2.60
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25
Peas, 2 lb	....
Lima beans, 2 ₩	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.10
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 1 lb	1.85
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 2 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—Trade was quiet, but the market ruled firm at the changes noted in prices yesterday: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.00@... for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, ... per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand for eggs was better, and prices were more settled, with sales at 12c per doz for choice packages.

FISH—There was a fair local and interior demand, and the following prices were well sustained all around: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, 5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; 10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.85@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Were in good request, and prices were firm, both for domestic and foreign varieties. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17; figs, box; 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $2.90@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, ...; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are scarce and prime lots command $5.50@6.00 per brl. Oranges and lemons were active and firm, with a decided upward tendency. We quote: Apples, $4.00@6.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messini, ₩ box, $5.50@5.75; do Palermo, $5.00@5.25.

GROCERIES—No important changes were noticeable in the grocery market. Business was generally reported quiet, but with one or two unimportant exceptions all articles in the list were firmly held. We report our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O G Java, 28½@30c; Java No 2, 26@27c; choice Rio, at 23½@24½c; prime do, at 23@23½c; good do, at 22½@23½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, at 24½@24½c; Costa Rica, at 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, at 23½@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; A, No 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11½@11½c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11½c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, 88c; ... 70@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, ...; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; ... at 20@21c; ... at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4@4½c; palm at 4@5½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—The demand for pressed hay continues active, and prices keep well up. Loose descriptions are weak and irregular. The wholesale prices paid by dealers are as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@21.00; do loose pressed, $16.50@19.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under this head there were no new features to note. A steadily active demand exists, and the market remains strong at the quoted prices: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 18@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@70c; grubby, ... scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade was active, and prices were steady as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	5 6-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Bar iron	5 6-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Band iron	6 @ 5 8-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 5 8-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 4-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	30	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Business was again reported quiet, with prices steady and firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.30
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@ 85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles continue in active demand, and a firm feeling pervaded the market. Wire was a shade more active. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 45c; tin'd copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—In this market trade was fairly active at the annexed range of prices:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal ropes, ₩ lb	18½@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	22 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00@ 5.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50@ 7.00
Tar ₩ brl	5.00@ 5.25

NAILS—Dealers reported a good demand on interior account at $5.15 rates, although on large lots, prices would be shaded a trifle: 60d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.00; 3d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg ...; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8....

OILS—Were active and firm. We quote: Carbon, 22½@...; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 67c; linseed raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1...; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand continues large, and the market is firm for nearly everything in the list. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	5.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The market to-day was only fairly active, but prices were steady at the following range: Live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per dozen; live turkeys, 15@16c per lb.

POTATOES—With the exception of a reduction of 5c per bu on good Western, prices were substantially the same as yesterday. Ohio peach-blows were in better demand than for several days past. We quote: 60@65c for good Western, 85@90c for good straight Ohio peach-blows, and 40@50c for mixed Western.

SALT—Saginaw and Onondaga grades were in larger demand, and sales were quick at $2.05. Coarse and other descriptions were steady at Tuesday's figures: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—We note a slight reduction on clover, millet, and Hungarian varieties. Timothy was steady. We revise prices as follows: Clover, $5.15@5.25 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.25@1.30, and Hungarian at $1.35@1.40. Timothy at $2.15@2.30 for fair to good; $2.30@2.40 for prime.

TEAS—Continue firm, with an advancing tendency. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; ..., choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; ... imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, ...@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is firm and steady at former rates. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@100c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—The demand is active, and prices are steadier. We quote: Beech, $10.00; Maple, $11.00; Hickory, $12.00; Slabs, $7.00; delivered.

WOOL—This market was quiet, but prices were without essential alteration. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	55@60c
Unwashed, fine	45@50c
Unwashed, medium	45@50c
Unwashed, coarse	45@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,592	6,384	19
Tuesday	4,899	8,114	599
Wednesday	3,522	8,563	728
Total	11,713	23,061	1,346
Same time last week	15,164	24,403	1,970
Week before last	10,896	35,669	4,178

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,427	4,372	....
Tuesday	1,816	3,813	....
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	4,243	8,185	....

CATTLE—There was more activity in the cattle market to-day, but the increased activity did not ... any appreciable improvement in values. The tone of advices from the seaboard markets operating to keep prices down. The fresh receipts were 3,522, which, with the stale cattle, made a supply of fully 5,500. This number proved largely excessive, notwithstanding the fact that buyers from all prominent Eastern markets were in attendance, and actively engaged, and prices were weak and irregular in consequence. The depreciation was not so marked as to warrant a change in quotations, but, save for especially desirable lots, concessions of 5@10c per 100 lbs were the rule. There were numerous fine droves on sale, among them 133 head, averaging 1,248 lbs, at $6.00; 145 head, averaging 1,266 lbs, at $6.15; 175 head, averaging 1,191 lbs, at $6.10; 124 head at $5.85, and 108 head, averaging 1,241 lbs, at $5.85. The highest reported sale was 13 ..., averaging 1,385 lbs, at $6.35, and the lowest, $3.00 for bulls and old cows. The bulk of the day's business, however, was transacted within the range of $5.50@6.00. The market closed easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.80@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	choice shipping steers	1,288	$5.90
17	smooth fleshy steers	1,144	5.70
175	choice fat steers	1,191	6.10
13	choice fat steers	1,385	6.35
17	fat pony steers	1,079	5.80
34	fat pony steers	1,040	5.75
34	choice steers	1,285	6.00
32	choice steers	1,338	6.00½
37	medium steers	1,171	5.55
82	choice steers	1,219	5.95
12	medium steers	1,230	5.70
146	choice steers	1,308	6.15
46	good steers	1,109	5.80
20	choice steers	1,280	6.12½
38	choice steers	1,184	5.80
18	medium steers	1,124	5.60
17	medium steers	1,010	5.25
18	medium steers	1,004	5.25
62	choice steers	1,278	6.05
12	choice steers	1,210	5.90
14	choice steers	1,110	5.80
18	medium steers	1,061	5.60
14	butchers' stock	855	4.80
12	medium steers	1,145	5.40½
12	choice cows	1,222	5.50
15	good steers	1,212	5.87½
17	good steers	1,297	5.90
48	good steers	1,105	5.75
35	good steers	1,152	5.60
16	choice steers	1,308	6.00
11	choice steers	1,273	6.00
26	smooth fat steers	1,165	5.80½
33	medium steers	1,100	5.40
16	medium steers	1,234	5.70
24	medium steers	1,139	5.70
20	medium steers	1,345	5.85
64	choice steers	1,345	6.10
15	Cherokee steers	902	5.12½
13	choice cows	852	5.00
17	choice steers	1,237	6.10
64	choice steers	1,348	6.05
124	good steers	1,232	5.85
19	good steers	1,236	5.75
133	choice steers	1,248	6.00
14	choice steers	1,277	6.12½

HOGS—There was a firmer feeling in the hog market to-day, the improvement being due to better advices from the East. Shippers, of whom there was a full turn-out, took hold freely and sales were readily effected at $3.85@3.90 for common; at $4.00@4.05 for medium, and at $4.10@4.15 for good to choice. Two car-loads of extra, averaging 220 and 274 lbs, sold at $4.20 and $4.25 respectively. Most of the sales were within the range of $4.00@4.10. The market closed steady at the range of prices given above. We quote the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
95	234	$4.00	55	212	$4.15	56	230	$4.05
52	242	4.10	109	214	4.05	62	267	4.00
60	185	4.00	46	245	4.10	140	162	4.00
75	186	4.00	59	226	4.07½	64	273	4.15
52	284	4.00	130	220	4.20	51	270	4.00
51	281	4.00	62	179	4.05	55	223	4.05
58	263	4.10	63	212	4.12½	60	217	4.05
57	176	4.10	55	233	4.10	20	229	4.00
57	189	4.15	57	176	4.00	67	264	4.05
55	213	4.00	65	179	4.15	137	186	4.15
56	215	4.00	61	174	4.10	62	182	4.00
56	236	4.00	53	190	4.10	51	249	4.15
110	220	4.10	52	201	4.00	46	274	4.25
104	281	4.10	58	253	4.15	51	267	4.15
57	223	4.10	67	228	4.10	59	213	4.15
57	208	4.10	52	169	4.00	49	212	3.90
50	216	4.00	49	298	4.15	188	189	4.10
17	138	3.90	56	267	4.10			

SHEEP—The sheep trade was again active today, and prices were firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 15.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	4,277	1,182
Shingles, m	1,800	1,548
Lath, pieces m	195	193

CARGOES—In the market for lumber, to-day, a light business was transacted, but the prevailing feeling was one of firmness, leaving unsold at the close nine cargoes. A sawed shingles were in better inquiry, and firmly held at $2.90@3.00, and lath ranged at $3.25@3.50 per 1,000 afloat,—one cargo being disposed of at the inside figure. Choice descriptions were scarce.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$ 21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@15.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.50@13.00
Shingles	2.90@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	11.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$2.00
Ludington, ₩ m	2.75
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.50
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.25
White Hall, ₩ m	2.50
Grand River, ₩ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₩ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₩ m	2.37½
Ahnepee—Wood ₩ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	4@5½
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	4.00

Since the date of our last report, the following transactions have been recorded:

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 115 m ft boards and strips at $16.50; 24 m lath at $3.50 (mill tally). Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Magnolia, from Muskegon, 110 m ft boards and strips at $16.25; 10 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Blanchard, Barland & Co.

Cargo schr Forest, from Muskegon, 100 m ft common boards and strips at $13.00. Sold by Blanchard, Barland & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 106 m ft boards and strips at $16.60; 60 m lath at $3.50. Sold by A. B. Watson.

AT THE YARDS.

The general demand was again active—principally upon interior account, and for common descriptions prices were well sustained. The stocks are improving. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon boards, selected, 16 inches and up	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@38.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	18.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, 16 feet and under	....
Fencing	19.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@19.00
Pickets, square	16.00@17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There was fair inquiry for A sawed grades, and we make the following changes in our price list:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.25
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... May 15.

Stmr Manitowoc, Ozauka, 100 brls flour, 140 bu wheat, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 28 pkgs fish, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, ..., 30 m lumber, ... fish.
Prop Anna Laura, Hamlin, 150 m lumber.
... Buffalo, light.
Schr Reciprocity, Pensaukee, 215 m lumber.
Schr C Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 600 m lumber.
Prop Cuyahoga, Mackinac, 50 pkgs fish, 48 cds wood.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 140 m lumber, 3 m cedar posts, 20 m lath.
Schr Emiline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, 34 cds slabs.
Schr C. H. Walker, Erie, 527 tons soft coal.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr A. Medbury, Bay City, 145 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Mary, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 260 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 60 gross tons pig iron, 889 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Warde, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 165 m lath.
Schr A. Pingger, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Major H. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Champion, Kenosha, 40 yds gravel.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 28 cds wood.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr G. Knapp, Two Rivers, 155 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Muskegon, 175 lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 175 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Minnie Corbett, Pentwater, 50 m lumber, 1,200 railroad ties.
Scow Rowena, Michigan City, light.
Scow M. N. ..., Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Barge ... Nelnes, South ... White Lake, 260 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, ... m lumber.

CLEARED ... May 15.

Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 64 brls flour and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 5,682 bu corn, 881 brls flour, 665 brls pork, 329 tcs beef, and sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Lowell, Duncan City, 25 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 8,600 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour, 350 bags seed, 500 pigs lead, and sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 12,500 bu corn, 1,050 brls pork.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.
Bark Golden West, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Havana, Oswego, 20,006 bu corn.
Schr Jamaica, Kingston, 19,250 bu corn.
Schr Knight Templar, Kingston, 19,546 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Port Colborne, 16,007 bu corn.
Schr David Stewart, Buffalo, 32,379 bu corn.
Schr Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, 31,150 bu oats.
Schr A. H. Moss, Marquette, 18,000 bu oats, 3,200 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 100 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Anna Laurie, Hamlin, sundries.
Bark Vanvalkenburgh, Buffalo, 35,199 bu corn.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Kingston, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Rowena, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 50 bu potatoes and sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Welland Canal, May 13:

Down—Schooner Cape Horn, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Ostrich, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Tecumseh, Kincardine to Kingston, wheat; Theresa, Kingsville to Clayton, timber; Jane McLeod, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark Winona, Chicago to Oswego, corn; tug Jessie, Buffalo to Port Robinson, light; propeller St. Lawrence, Toledo to Montreal, corn; brig E. Cohen, Toledo to Kingston, corn; steam barge Bell..., ... Cross, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; bark Florence Lester, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schooner Alma Craig, Bay City to Kingston, timber; Pride of America, Chicago to Kingston, corn; C Reals, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Idaho, Toledo to Kingston, corn; steamer J R White, Cleveland to Buffalo, light; schooner A Ford, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; Winona, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Wm. Lewis, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; propeller Michigan, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, oats; Scioto, Chicago to Kingston, general cargo; Nashua, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; China, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo; schooner Gamecock, Chicago to Oswego, corn; A. Couties, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Woodward, Toledo to Toronto, lumber; steam barge D. W. Parsons, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; bark D. Woodruff.

Up—Schooner Union Jack; brig L. Cook; propeller Maine; schooners Star of Hope, Hungerford, Elvina, L. Casey, B Everleigh, W. F. Merrick; brig Baltic; schooner Denmark, Kingston to Bay City, light; Orga, Brighton to Port Dover, light; Sweden, Kingston to Bear Creek, light; Vienna, Darlington to Chatham, light; Jennie Rumsell, Kingston to Goderich, light; Gladstone, Kingston to Toledo, light.

Wind—west—light.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Following are the engagements reported: To Buffalo—Frank Perew, Summer Cloud, Maria Martin, Emma L. Coyne, and Camden, all corn at 7½c; Golden West, corn at 8c. To Port Colborne—James Garrett, corn at 8½c, and the City of Buffalo, 8c. To Boston—Props Cleveland, corn on p. t., and Badger State, oats at 17c. To New York—Prop Passaic, oats through rate.

CANAL FREIGHTS.—Rates open at 14½c per bushel for corn to New York. We understand four boat-loads were taken at that yesterday afternoon.—*Buffalo Express, May 14.*

TOLEDO, May 14.—Charters: Schrs Corsican at 9c on corn to Kingston; Gibbs at 3½c on corn to Cleveland; Home, $3.50 on walnut lumber to Buffalo, and Prop Red Jacket at $1.50 on lumber to Windsor; Russell Dart, at 4c on corn to Erie.

BUFFALO, May 15.—There is no change in rates. 60c per ton is offered for coal to Chicago. No charters reported.

Vessel Transfers—Changes in Vessel Property Since January Last—Amounts of Sales.

The Detroit *Tribune* of the 14th says:

The following are the principal sales of vessel property registered in Detroit since January 1, 1872, as shown by the books in the United States Custom House at this port:

Ferry Detroit, ½—Geo. King to W. P. Campbell, $3,500.
Barge C. K. Dixon, ½—Jas. Hogg, Jr., to G. F. Hinchman, $1,000.
Barge Monas Isle—Daniel Cowen to Theo. Duncan, $1,200.
Barge I Clement—J. P. Clark to J. M. Ballentine & Co., $12,000.
Tug Urania, ½—Andrew H. Mills to Wm. A. Mills, $1,000.
Tug River Queen, ½—Ada Pool to Chas. Stonebreaker, $2,000.
Steam barge Frankfort—Wm. & J. M. Jones to Frankfort Iron Company, $15,000.
Scow Morning Light—Martin & William O'Brien, Jr., to William Stewart, $7,500.
Scow Angelique—F. B. Sibley & C. H. Little to Regis Charlan, $1,500.
Schr J. O. Moss—Francisco Bros & Co. to Scott, Brown & Hudson, $9,000.
Schr Banner, ½—A. B. Crawford to William Hannah, $2,500.
Tug A. F. Bartlett — Northwestern Transportation Company to John, Jr. and W. L. Horn, $4,750.
Schr Ella Ellenwood—W. S. Ellenwood and R. G. Philbrick to Newall, Avery & Co., of Chicago, $13,500.
Prop A. C. Van Raalte, 5-6—J. I. Case & F. M. Knapp to J. M. Jones, $11,500.
Stmr Island Queen—S. B. Grummond to R. J. Hackett and others, $8,500.
Tug Oswego—A. S. Page to Ellen N. Patchin J. D. Lynch, $6,000.
Prop A. C. Van Raalte, 1-6—Amos Fox and H. O. Rose to J. M. Jones, $2,333.
Scow St. Stephen—Stephen Rose and Stephen Rose, Jr., to Kenneth Finlayson, $4,250.
Schr D. L. Couch—J. C. Maddock to James Reilly, $6,150.
Scow May Breeze—E. F. & E. W. Parsons to Richard Boward, of Cleveland, $1,000.
Bark Hemisphere—Alfred Chesebrough and Henry Fall to Wm. Doyle, of Oswego, $13,000.
Scow Lillie May—Wm. Stewart to Hackett, Walsh, and others, $6,000.
Schr City of Tawas—Geo. W. Lee to John Hesmer, $15,000.
Scow Dan Tucker—W. Barlett to John Jenkins and Amos Willer, $600.
Schr Guiding Star—Joseph Nicholson to John Pridgeon, $18,000.
Barge J. A. Smith—Abram Smith to Wm. E. Warriner and John Edwards, $11,000.
Steamship Gordon Campbell—Campbell, Owen & Co. to Erie and Western Transportation Co., $69,000.
Barge C. K. Dixon, ½—James Dean, executor, to H. Dean, $1,000.
Schr Hattie, ½—H. J. Rose to R. B. Terwilliger, $500.
Steam barge Scotia—Thomas Fairbairn, Sr., and Thomas Fairbairn, Jr., to Crockett McElvoy, $4,500.
Bark Francis Palms, ½—F. Murrell to Cordelia A. Gibbs, of Buffalo, $5,000.
Steam barge Alpha—Agnes B. Patrick to David T. Barrett and Daniel Cowen, $3,700.
Scow Whittlesey, ½—John Lane to Charles Toll, $12,023.
Prop Dubuque—Candler Bros. to Wm. Rankin and Geo. Wilson, $15,000.
Barge Saginaw—From same to same, $8,000.
Schr Jane Ralston—R. W. Linn and Colin Campbell to D. Whitney, Jr., $18,000.
Schr Wm. Sanderson—A. I. Page and others to J. B. Scott and H. L. Brown, $12,000.
Schr Rebecca—J. M. Sterling and F. Waldorf to C. Waldorf, $5,000.
Schr Courtland—Byron Whittaker to Crockett McElvoy, $5,625.
Barge Morning Star, ½—John Sunderland to Wm. Sunderland, $1,600.
Schr L. L. Lamb—S. P. Longstreet and A. P. Burton to J. B. Scott and H. L. Brown, $17,500.
Bark Jas F. Joy, ½—John Davidson to Geo. W. Bissell, $4,500.
Prop Mary Pringle, ½—Jas. H. Pringle and John Swallow to D. Whitney, Jr., $9,000.
Schr Lucy King—Mary E. Benson to Daniel Tindall, $1,000.
Scow Two Brothers, ½—Joseph Champagne to Joseph Whittaker and Joseph Champagne, Jr., $1,100.
Prop City of Detroit—Charles C. Blodgett and Thomas S. Christa to John Pridgeon, $32,500.
Scow C. L. Fick—E. Fick and Thomas White to Francisco Bros. & Fifield, $4,500.
Scow C. Rich, ½—L. P. Hunt to W. J. Stephens, $800.
Scow Champion—J. S. P. Hathaway to Jasper Jewell and Henry Heath, $900.
Schr Wm. ...—Anderson 1-6—J. B. Scott and H. S. Brown to Jennings Cotton, $1,500.
Barge City—John ...well and Geo. W. King to Wm. Rankin and Geo. Wilson, $6,600.

Miscellaneous Items.

A despatch from the Buffalo, yesterday, says vessels were entering that port, and another telegram stated that vessels were clearing with tugs for Erie, although the ice is still heavy.

COLLISION.—The schooners Pingger and Ward were slightly damaged in the river yesterday, by coming in contact with each other.

PROPELLER ATLANTIC ASHORE AND OFF.—The propeller Atlantic, which left Detroit on Sunday for Lake Superior, got ashore the same night at Elk Island, where she was detained until some time the day following, when she was got afloat. She sustained no damage.

PORT BURWELL.—The Captain of the schr Sarah Jane, which vessel has arrived at Windsor, states that the depth of water at Port Burwell, Lake Erie, is only 7½ feet. Vessels drawing beyond that depth, especially in times of heavy weather, will necessarily have to avoid that place.

CONNEAUT HARBOR.—Mr. W. H. Miller, lighthouse keeper at Conneaut, who has made observations of the depth of water in the harbor of Conneaut for several years, reports that the water is now lower by nearly two feet and eleven inches less than it was in 1868.

WRECKERS STARTED OUT.—The Coast Wrecking Company schr Rescue has taken the contract to rescue the schr Star of the North, capsized at Point Au Pelee.

LOW WATER.—Nearly every vessel that arrives reports low water, and the upper lake crafts come in with from 100 to 200 tons less than their average.—*Cleveland Herald.*

DETROIT MATTERS.—The *Tribune* of Tuesday contained the following items:

"The prop barge Dubuque, laden with lumber, having in tow the barges Saginaw and one other, ... All but the Saginaw ... to relieve her a lighter was required ... from this port. The Saginaw is reported out about two feet.

"Quite a number of steamers are overdue at this point from either direction, and the non-arrival of those from the westward cannot well be accounted for. Others are principally due from the canal.

—The barge Somerset, which, in a tow of five others, passed here on Saturday last laden with lumber, was wrecked off Monroe during the evening of that day, the particulars of which are narrated as follows: The Somerset's cargo was consigned to Monroe, and the design of the tug was to seperate them in the lake and tow her to that point. In this movement she got foul of the barge Wolverine, knocking a hole in her. She soon after became a total wreck, and her cargo, consisting of 104 m feet of lumber, and 27 m lath, was lost. The crew were picked up by the tug. She was owned by White & Garrett, of Zonave. She was uninsured. The Somerset was Bay City, and was uninsured. The Somerset was formerly a sail vessel, and was 25 years old, having been built at Oswego in 1847, by Crockett. Her burden was 116 tons.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.—There are eleven steamers engaged in the Lake Superior trade. Their names are as follows:

Meteor	Captain Thos. Wilson.
Manitoba	Captain Geo. Wilkins.
Arctic	Captain J. E. Turner.
China	Captain Geo. B. Dickson.
Atlantic	Captain F. S. Miller.
Japan	Captain A. McDougall.
Pacific	Captain M. Murch.
St. Paul	Captain Allen McIntyre.
St. Louis	Captain Eli Kelley.
Winslow	Captain Chas. McCrea.
Keweenaw	Captain Alex. Stewart.

SCHOONER GEORGE J. WHITNEY.—Another effort is to be made to rescue the schooner Whitney, ashore at Sugar Island. The expedition having the job in hand will take with them pontoons, as it is evident that steam pumps in this case are of no avail. The wrecking expedition, which left here a few days since to rescue the Whitney, returned to Detroit on Friday evening, having been unsuccessful. The party were accompanied by several powerful steam pumps, a first-class steam wrecker, and a sufficient equipment otherwise, yet all these did not effect the release of the vessel. It is said by those who have examined into the vessel's situation that her bottom has been broken up by her long pounding on the rocks, and that it was so thought by those who visited the spot last fall. She is but 5 years old, and her estimated value is $15,000.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHEBOYGAN HARBOR.—The channel between the piers at Sheboygan is to be deepened immediately at the expense of that city.

—A Boston Yankee observed that John Chinaman didn't whistle; so he opened a whistling school in San Francisco, where fifty Pagans now "do" Yankee Doodle, with only a slight Celestial accent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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Thursday Morning, May 16, 1872.

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GREELEY AND GRANT AS REFORMERS.

Statesmanship consists in holding wise and sound views of what the Government ought to do, and in securing for them the co-operation of as many, and the hostility of as few, as possible. Only by these means can the wisest measures succeed. If a President has entered upon his official experiment, backed by the overwhelming and hopeful support of the majority, and in four years has converted a third of the voters and two-thirds of the leaders of that party into fierce antagonists, we need not even inquire which side of the controversy is to blame to determine that his experiment as a statesman has failed. Even a Czar, who claims to rule by divine right, must keep a majority of the brain and muscle of his Empire on the side of his policies, or he will cease to be Czar.

Even were it possible to re-elect President Grant, the Republican party ought gravely to inquire whether a President who has such a faculty for converting friends into enemies can long have friends enough left to run the Government. Cameron, Morton, Conkling, and Fish are very few, indeed, when compared with the whole American people: their influence is slight when contrasted with that of the statesmen opposed to Grant. But how long are even these to last? If four years have cut down Grant's supporters one-half, with how many is he to go through his next term?

We look to the next four years for a great work of pacification and reform. Can effective pacification be carried on by a President whose career is overhung by an ever-thickening cloud of opposition and animosity? Can reforms be expected in a second term of a President whose abuses of power during his first term [illegible] given [illegible] to be reformed consists in the removal of persons from office because they or their friends have opposed some pet measure of the President, having nothing to do with the duties of the office, and the appointment of some other person because he agrees with the President on the same irrelevant point. Nothing could be intrinsically more unstatesmanlike than to remove Motley, an experienced diplomat and scholar, from the post of Minister to England, for which the President, Fish, and the Senate had once certified his fitness by appointing him, and all for no better reason than that he was a friend of Charles Sumner, who, as Senator, had opposed the annexation of San Domingo. Yet the removals of Grinnell, Jussen, and Sumner himself from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and fifty others, are of the same character. Can the people advocate or expect Civil Service Reform if they re-elect the very President who has so grossly perverted the appointing power—and used it as a means to punish Republican Senators for successfully differing with him? Such a President is ignorant of the whole intent of the Constitution, relative to his own relations to Congress, when he assumes that it is their duty to obey or his right to coerce. Were he a British Sovereign, it would have been his duty, when overruled by the adverse votes of the Legislature on the San Domingo and Investigation questions, to have remodelled his Cabinet, and to place it in harmony with the Legislature. Instead of that, he punishes them for their opposition. Is it the duty of an American President to be more despotic and irresponsible to public opinion than an English monarch would have the power to be? We need during the next four years to place it utterly out of the power of the President, as well as of Congressmen, to make appointments and removals from office in order to buy support. This is true Civil Service Reform. Mr. Greeley would press, and gladly adopt, such a policy. Grant would veto it as an insult, for it would be a rebuke to his whole conduct in office. Another essential step of Reform is, that we must have an able Cabinet, and, to this end, we must first have a President who does not fear being outweighed in ability by his Cabinet. A guide in selecting a Cabinet is the precedent set by President Lincoln, in appointing those men who, for their ability, had been strongly named for the Presidency. This idea enabled Mr. Lincoln to assemble perhaps the strongest Cabinet which ever convened around a President since the days of Washington.

President Grant, like Jefferson Davis, has committed the fatal error of supposing that a President requires suppliant tools, not deliberative statesmen, in his Cabinet. He has feared or disliked to draw around him his intellectual superiors. In no other way can the country account for Robeson, Belknap, Borie, Williams, Delano, and Akerman. It is stated that, two weeks before the appointment of Robeson, Grant himself had never heard of him. Borie had been objected to as an obscurity, and was becoming odious as an incompetent. He had the grace to see it, and resigned. Grant asked him to name a successor, and he, a resident of Philadelphia, named Robeson "who lived right across the river" from him, at Camden. "Robeson! Robeson!" exclaimed Grant, meditatively,—"I never heard of him." This difficulty was got over. A meeting was arranged. He was introduced and appointed. This is the lawyer who pays $93,000 out of the Treasury to the Secors without any law, after their claim had once been investigated under a law, paid and receipted in full. Can a pure or able Government ever be made out of these mediocrities—these nobodies? Will Horace Greeley fear to face statesmen in his Cabinet? No man would more generously solicit their co-operation. Contrary to the impression of many, Mr Greeley, in spite of his radicalism in the maintenance of principles, is an exceedingly cautious man in the choice of measures, and in the adoption of policies. He would run the Government as he has run the *Tribune*, by selecting associates of approved reputation and calibre, and letting them run their departments, subject to sharp scrutiny as to their honesty, economy, and efficiency, and to removal if they were wanting. He would have no officer in Government employ who needed investigation. He would have them above suspicion, and remove them the moment they were doubted. He would do nothing out of favor to anybody. No man living hates so vigorously the foisting of drones, fools, and knaves into public office, to give them a living. Other men may condemn it. Greeley hates it. He is a Civil Service Reform incarnate.

Mr. Greeley, with all his bluntness of manner, is fortunate in his ability to avoid offence, and to keep in tone with the average sentiment of the country, and with the views of advanced minds everywhere. The New York *Tribune* could not have become the newspaper it is, had not its editor been wont closely and cautiously to watch the drift of American politics, and to steer his craft with judicious reference to the wants of the people as a whole. He would find it easy to agree with our statesmen, for he has a large and intimate knowledge of them. He has more reverence for experiment than for mere precedent; but his experiments would be founded on expediency, and would have a sagacious drift. One of his experiments, very likely, if Congress would authorize it, would be the resumption of specie payments. Where his views are ahead of, but do not win the assent of, his contemporaries in power, he will be content to state them, and wait, as is his habit, not coerce. We believe Horace Greeley would make the ablest and most successful President we could now select for a Reform Administration.

THE LATEST FORCE BILL.

The Senate has just matured and passed an act which it is difficult to describe, but which purports to be to provide additional enforcement of the means Congress has devised to control elections in the several States. From the foundation of the Government until the year 1870, the people of the several States, acting through their State Legislatures, have regulated their own elections. Congress had never attempted to take the management and control of those elections out of the hands of the State Governments until, in 1870, it was discovered that it was the duty of Congress to place the control of all elections in the hands of Federal officers. For this purpose, in May, 1870, they passed an act, and again in February, 1871, an amendatory act "to enforce the rights of citizens to vote." That law was not only unnecessary, but was a gross invasion of popular right, designed to enable the party in power to perpetuate its authority by defeating the election of any opposition candidates. This act of 1871 provides that, if any person shall register or attempt to register his name under any State law, not being under the State law a lawful voter; or if any registration officer shall register the name of any person as a voter who is not lawfully one, he shall be prosecuted as for a crime against the laws of the United States, and be punished by fines and imprisonment to be imposed in the United States Courts.

He provides further that, when under the laws of a State an election is to be held at which a member of Congress is to be chosen, any two persons residing in a city having over 20,000 inhabitants may demand of the Judge of the United States Circuit Court the appointment of two citizens for each election precinct, who shall have the authority to attend the registration of votes, and be known as "Supervisors of Elections;" these men are to challenge persons offering to register, and to inspect and scrutinize the registry. They are also to attend the election, challenge voters, to "personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot in their voting precinct cast." To enable the Supervisors to better take charge of the elections, they are authorized "to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, as will, in their judgment, best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote," and at the close of the polls to take such position as will enable them "to count and canvass each and every vote."

At every such election the Marshal of the United States for the District in which the election is held shall appoint two special deputies to assist the Supervisors, and be in [illegible] the registration and voting; they shall "support and protect the Supervisors; prevent what they may decide to be fraudulent voting or fraudulent action by the Judges of Election; and immediately arrest and take into custody, with or without process," any person (including the officers of the election) who in their judgment shall commit any act prohibited by this law. Any person, officer of the election, or other, acting under the authority of the State or city, who shall interfere with these Supervisors of Election or Marshals, or who shall eject them from the polls, or refuse them the privilege of counting and canvassing the ballots, "shall be liable to instant arrest without process;" and upon conviction shall be punished by not over two years' imprisonment and not over $3,000 fine, or both. The act of 1871 contains nineteen sections, filled with pains and penalties against any person who shall attempt to conduct an election against the orders and free of the control of these Federal Supervisors and Marshals.

There is no such thing known as a Federal election law. All elections are of necessity held under State laws. The qualifications of voters for members of Congress are set forth in State laws and Constitutions. Members of Congress are elected at times and places designated by State laws. To conduct State elections, State officers are appointed with powers and duties to execute the State laws. Judges of Elections are State officers sworn to execute the law. If these Judges shall, at any precinct, decide that a man offering to vote may do so, or may not do so, against the judgment of these Federal Supervisors, then the latter can arrest the whole Election Board instantly, and have them committed to prison to await indictment and trial, not for violating any law, but for rejecting the orders of the Federal Marshals and Supervisors. If the Judges of Election shall refuse to let these Marshals handle and count the ballots, or mark them, or shall refuse to permit them to stand in front of the ballot-box, or otherwise obstruct the progress of the election, they can be instantly arrested and taken before a Federal Commissioner, and held to answer, not for any violation of duty as Judges of Election, but for interference with these Marshals; and, if convicted of such interference, they are each liable to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to be fined $3,000 each. It seems that this law was not considered sufficient to enable the Marshals of the United States to take the elections out of the hands of the people of the several States, and transfer their control to persons in no way known to the State law, and therefore an additional act has just been passed by the Senate, extending the operations of the bill to every precinct in a State where two persons shall apply to the Court for the appointment of the Marshals and deputies. The Marshals are authorized to call upon the *posse comitatus* to aid them in making arrests, and the Senate rejected an amendment prohibiting the use of military force.

This law is passed by the Senate of the United States in the year 1872. At the election in November next, the people of Illinois will vote for Governor and other State officers, members of the Legislature, for county officers,—and, in this city, for municipal officers,—and Presidental Electors, and one member of Congress in each district. Under this law of Congress, upon the application of any two persons, the United States Court will have to appoint two Inspectors of Election, and the United States Marshal two special deputies, for each election precinct, to practically supersede the Election Boards, and conduct the entire election. None of these persons so appointed by the Court or by the Marshal will be officers of the State, or under oath to the State, or be in any way amenable to State laws, and yet they are to conduct the elections in all the States held under the State laws. Such a law is a libel upon the capacity of the American people for self-government. It is a libel upon the intelligence of the country. It is the most dangerous blow yet aimed at the right of local government and the freedom of elections. The next thing will be that so remarkable at the last election in Spain,—the Governmental occupation by military force of a sufficient number of election districts to render the return of an Administration majority a matter of certainty.

LIBERAL REFORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

The first gun in the Presidential campaign has been fired in Connecticut, and, at its sound, that old State, which has been the battle-ground of so many fiercely-contested struggles, wheels into line for Liberal Republicanism, and heads the column. The election of Mr. Ferry to the United States Senate over Mr. Hawley, the Administration candidate, is already accepted by the office-holders at Washington as synonymous with the loss of the State in November. But it carries with it deeper meaning than this, and its influence will radiate far beyond State lines. It will close up the ranks solidly and compactly in the weakest part of the Liberal Republican column. It breaks party absolutism in New England. It will set the voters in every New England State to thinking and reasoning; and the moment they begin thinking and reasoning, and see that it is possible to act independently without being guilty of high treason and without losing Republican caste, that moment the tie of servitude which has hitherto bound the voters to the office-holders becomes a rope of sand, and falls to pieces. New England, which is radical in most other things, is conservative in politics, and closely bound together in its political affinities. Party lines have been drawn more tightly than in other sections of the country, and party discipline has been more severe. It has always been possible to calculate that what the Middle States might do would affect the Southern States, and what the Southern States might do would affect the Western, and *vice versa*; but New England has hitherto been incapable of influencing, to any extent, outside of her limits, or of being influenced from the outside. Any pressure that could [illegible] must come from the inside, and that pressure has now come. The leaven is already working, and extending through the whole lump, and the Liberal movement commences in New England with a full-blown victory, which erases the name of one State from the office-holders' slate, and warrants them in getting their sponges ready for the same process for other New England States. If Greeley can take Connecticut while in camp, he will make quick work with the rest of New England when he gets into the field, and has something palpable to [illegible] against.

The break in Connecticut will be followed by a similar break in New Hampshire, when the Legislature meets next month,—among the first duties of which is the election of a Senator. Rollins, who wants to go to Congress, is burdened with the Pacific Railroad, which he wants to represent rather than New Hampshire, and patterns his politics after Conkling; and, if he develops sufficient strength to secure the nomination, the Connecticut coalition will be followed by a similar one in New Hampshire. The nomination of Patterson, or even of a third man, can effect no other result. Connecticut has settled the fate of the Administration in New Hampshire. In Massachusetts, immediately after the Cincinnati nominations, there was apparently no room for Greeley; but since that time, "the cauldron" has begun to boil, and the lid is lifting all over the State so vigorously that the Washington office-holders already begin to grow uneasy, and are making overtures to Mr. Sumner to save them from the wrath to come. Massachusetts hangs upon a thread, and will swing over from Grant to Greeley upon very slight provocation. It is possible for the office-holders to save Massachusetts by nominating Henry Wilson; but, as the nomination would not affect anything out of Massachusetts, it is a tremendous price to pay for very little comfort. The agitation has commenced very vigorously in Boston, and Harvard College is [illegible] affected with Liberal Reform, just as Yale College is in Connecticut. The Democratic Sachems in the Eastern section of the State are literally astounded at the way in which their followers are deserting them, and have in vain tried to stop the Young Democracy and the Irish voters from their opposition to a straight-out nomination at Baltimore. As far as the Democratic vote of Maine and New Hampshire is concerned, the same is true, and the leaders cannot prevent the stampede. Vermont is yet to hear from. Rhode Island is so occupied with the pound-net question, that she has hardly found time to attend to National politics. But, as Grant never goes fishing, preferring to wait for some one to give him his fish, and Greeley has always wanted to go fishing, and must therefore be opposed to pound-nets, Rhode Island may be counted in for him.

The great calm in New England which followed the Cincinnati Convention was a very deceitful one, and the office-holders who were misled by it are now in sore straits of perplexity, for the political currents are running in all directions. Stagnation meant success for them, but agitation is exactly what they most dread. They have just seen its results in Connecticut, and it bodes no better results to them elsewhere in New England.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS

The message of the President, submitting to Congress the proposed additional article to the Washington Treaty, relative to the [illegible], at last brought the whole matter down to a focal point, and placed it outside the pale of any further negotiation, and any further diplomatic trifling. On the 7th inst., Secretary Fish telegraphed Mr. Schenck that the President was willing to consider any proposition, and would submit it also to the consideration of the Senate, which the English Government might make, provided it settled the principle involved in the so-called indirect claims, and removed the differences between the two Governments relative to the Treaty. In reply to this, Earl Granville has submitted the draft of a supplemental article to the Treaty, which provides that, in consideration of the fact that the English Government has expressed its willingness to abide by the principle of direct claims alone in future, and that the President of the United States, while still adhering to the opinion that indirect claims were included in the Treaty, is nevertheless willing to be governed by the same rule in future, therefore, by and with the consent of the Senate, he will make no claim on the part of the United States for indirect damages at the Tribunal of Geneva. Earl Granville's proposition is now in the hands of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who will report to-day. It is therefore now in the power of the Senate to save the Treaty. The responsibility is with them, and if they have any regard for the sentiment of the American people, or for the national honor, they will accept the proposition at once, put an end to the mischievous and undignified proceedings which have thus far characterized the negotiations on the part of the Administration, and close the long quarrel between the two countries. It is wiser to acknowledge a mistake and save part of our damages, than to persist in our own stultification and lose the whole of them.

Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, has found out which side he is on, and somewhat irreverently proclaims himself:

> In other words, the Republic must be saved, and, before God! we believe to-day that the best, if not the only, man to lead us to victory now, is the same quiet soldier who led us to victory against the Rebellion.

Forney has long been noted for [illegible] saves the Republic. He is early and tremendous in his beliefs. He has now arrived, in advance of the Deity, as he solemnly declares, to the belief that Grant is the only man who can lead the Grant-men to victory. How soon God will come to that belief is left in doubt. Hosea Biglow must have had Forney in mind when he remarked that—

> You have got to get up early to get the start of God.

Messrs. Durfee & Peck, of Leavenworth, Kansas, are fitting out two steamers for an excursion to the Yellowstone. The steamers will leave Sioux City, Iowa, on the 15th of June, and it is expected they will be gone sixty days. During this time it is proposed to visit the great geysers of the Upper Yellowstone, and excursionists will have an opportunity to see the wonderful canyons and magnificent mountain scenery in that remote and unexplored region. The steamers are to be supplied with every comfort and luxury, and it is determined to make this the excursion of the season.

THE SONS OF TOIL.

Labor Demonstration in the Streets of Chicago Yesterday.

The Procession a Failure Numerically Considered.

Instead of 30,000, Only 3,154 Men Fall into Line.

Everything Conducted in a Quiet and Orderly Manner.

An Open Air Meeting Held in the Afternoon.

The Assembly Addressed by Mayor Medill and Mr. Cogswell.

What Did It Mean?

What did it mean, what was its object, and what will be its effect upon rebuilding Chicago? are the questions asked on every side with reference to the Labor demonstration yesterday; and, now that the affair has taken place, no one seems to be any the wiser. It has been quite generally believed that a strike was impending, having for its object the reduction of a day's work to eight hours, without a corresponding reduction in wages; and that the grand turn-out of May 15, for which preparations had been making for weeks past, was intended as a practical demonstration of the real strength of the various trades and labor Unions, so that workmen outside those organizations might see for themselves the numerical predominance of the Union men, and thus be induced to join the majority; while builders, contractors, capitalists, and the public in general, would be convinced in advance of the uselessness of any attempt to resist a demand for higher wages, or a shorter day's work. The Union people concede the truth of but a portion of these suppositions. They deny that they contemplate, at the present time at least, the inauguration of a conflict between labor and capital, or that they have any intention of organizing a strike, but admit that the demonstration of yesterday was intended as an exhibition of strength, to have its effect both upon non-Union workmen and builders and employers. They maintain that the Trades' Unions now embrace nine-tenths of the resident mechanics of Chicago, and that strangers from abroad, who have come here to work, are rapidly connecting themselves with the Unions. They wanted the people of Chicago to understand such to be the fact, and they also wanted a day of recreation. How far the demonstration of yesterday will go toward accomplishing these purposes remains to be seen. In one respect, at least, the affair was a success, *i. e.*, in causing a general suspension of building operations throughout the city yesterday; but whether it follows that the Unions are all powerful to control the actions of mechanics, is an open question, and one which will be variously viewed. A prominent capitalist and employer, after having watched the procession pass, said: "In its moral effect the thing is a failure. They expected to have over 20,000 men in line; they have less than 4,000. They claimed to control the actions of four-fifths of the entire mechanical force of the city; they have proved that their Unions don't include more than one-fifth of the number." On the other hand, the organizers of the demonstration expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with its success, and entertain the most sanguine belief that the Labor Reform movement has entered upon a new era, and that the time is near at hand when Trades' Unions will be a power in the land. In point of numbers, no one can claim the procession to be an unqualified success, inasmuch as, for every mechanic who marched in line, at least five others stood by the roadside and merely looked on. It was orderly and well conducted, and it is immensely to the credit of the members of the various Unions that they had given their individual pledges not to leave the ranks for the purpose of procuring liquor, and to remain teetotalers during the entire day. They kept the pledge inviolate while the procession was in motion, setting an example of sobriety and good [illegible] would have a most excellent effect. There was little or no enthusiasm manifested by the spectators, who assembled on the streets in great numbers to see the procession pass. The bands played, the men marched, and the people stood by and listened, but gave no sign of special interest or sympathy with the occasion.

The Procession.

The Trades Unions began to arrive at the starting point about 9 o'clock, and took the positions assigned them by the Chief Marshal. The right of each division rested on Halsted street. The first division, which consisted of the Stone-cutters' Union, assembled on Washington street, the Horseshoers on Madison street, the Plasterers on Monroe street, the Carpenters and Joiners on Adams street, the Painters on Van Buren street, the Lathers on Jackson, and the Bricklayers on Harrison street. No other organizations as such turned out. There were thousands of people assembled on the sidewalks all along Halsted street. At the corner of Blue Island avenue there must have been as many as 5,000 spectators. Hundreds of the lookers-on were workingmen,—union and non-union men. It may be thought singular that the former did not participate in the demonstration, but they are the men who do not sympathize with the eight-hour movement. Some of them are in favor of it, but they were unwilling to spend money for regalia in addition to losing a day's wages. The number of non-union men in the line was very small.

There was very little enthusiasm while the preparations were making for the start, and only one union—the Painters'—indulged in cheers when the procession commenced moving.

THE LINE IN MOTION.

The hour for starting was [illegible] o'clock, and the orders of those were in line. Owing to that hour [illegible] Stone-cutters' Union to make their appearance, a delay could not be avoided, as they occupied the head of the line. Everything was in readiness at a quarter of 11 o'clock, and the bugle sounded the advance. The policemen wheeled into line, the command was given to "forward, march," and the procession commenced moving in the following order:

Six mounted policemen.
A squad of officers under the command of Sergeant Hood.
Carriage containing Police Commissioner Sheridan, Mr. McGurr, A. C. Cameron, and Captain William Cogswell, of Ottawa.
Carriage containing representatives of the press.
Carriage in which were seated a lady and a little girl, the wife and daughter of Assistant Marshal Nye.
Chief Marshal Dunn of the Bricklayers' Union, and Assistant Marshal Nye, of the Carpenters' Union.

FIRST DIVISION.
Edward Burke, Marshal of the First Division.
Band.
Officers of Stone-cutters' Union.
Banner on which were the inscriptions "United Stone-cutters of Chicago" over a painting representing men cutting stone, and "The Father of Our Country," over a full-length portrait of Washington.
Stone-cutters' Union, four deep—218 men.

SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal John Foley.
Officers of the Horse-shoers' Union, on horseback.
A banner representing a blacksmith-shop, with men at work.
Horse-shoers' Union—65 men. The members were dressed in black clothes and glazed caps, and presented a neat appearance.

THIRD DIVISION.
Marshal Thomas [illegible].
Officers of the Plasterers' Union.
Band.
The American flag, with the inscription, "Plasterers' Union, organized April 10, 1864."
The Plasterers' Union—417 men; each man wearing a Society badge on the left lappel of his coat.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Marshal J. L. Langlois.
Officers of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union on foot.
Band.
A banner on which was painted a compass, square, and plane, over which was the inscription, "In Union there is Strength." On the reverse side was "Carpenters' and Joiners' Consolidated Union, of Chicago, organized Jan. 4, 1872."
The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union—447 men.
The German Carpenters' Union, with an American flag—115 men.
The Chicago Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—158 men.
A band wagon, drawn by four horses, in which were seated thirty men, one of whom held a transparency, on which was represented men at work under the inscription: "We work our life away, from early morning until the close of day."

FIFTH DIVISION.
Marshal Thomas Johnson.
Lodge No. 10 of the Painters' Union—253 men. Each man wore a Society badge, and [illegible] the Union was a banner [illegible] the words "Painters' Lodge No. [illegible] of Chicago, Illinois," and "United we stand, divided we fall."

SIXTH DIVISION.
Marshal John Nash.
Fife and drum.
A transparency, on which were the inscriptions, "As the house divided against itself must fall, united we must be, one and all," and "Lather Journeymen's Union."
The Lathers' Union—76 men, each wearing a red badge, with a gold hatchet stamped on it.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Marshal W. J. Howard.
Band.
German Bricklayers' Union—236 men, with American and Prussian flag.
Scandinavian Bricklayers' Union—78 men, with the American flag.
Officers of Bricklayers' Union No 1, in carriages.
Bricklayers' Union No. 1—215 men, with the American flag.
The U. A. B. Society of Bricklayers, with the society banner and American flag—665 men.

This last was, by far, the finest-looking lot of men in the procession. They were all neatly dressed and clean, and a fine organization,—the strongest and best in the city.

The bricklayers occupied the rear of the line, and when they passed the spectators dispersed. So far as numbers were concerned, the procession was a failure. Instead of between 20,000 and 30,000 men turning out, as was anticipated, a very careful count showed that there were but 3,154, including the officers and excluding the bands of music and policemen.

The men undoubtedly had a "gala day," but were probably very tired, and were glad when the end of the six-mile march was reached.

THE ROUTE.

The line of march extended along Halsted street to Eighteenth street, but, the latter being muddy, the original route was changed, and Canalport avenue was followed to the river. Here a counter attraction was met, in the shape of the street pageant of the Great Eastern Circus and Menagerie, and for a time the attention of the spectators was divided between the two processions. Across Eighteenth street bridge the route led to Wabash avenue, down the avenue to Twelfth street, west to Clark street, north to Washington street, Mayor Medill having joined the procession at the head, in a carriage, on Adams street. It was evident that work had been almost entirely suspended for at least half a day in the burnt district, the streets being thronged with laborers in their Sunday clothes, who, without any special manifestation of interest, watched the passage of their fellow-artisans. The North Division was reached through the La Salle street tunnel, but the march was shortened, and the procession passed west on Indiana street to Halsted, south on Halsted to Washington street, west to Elizabeth street, where the monotony was relieved by a balloon ascension from the circus grounds, and a few spirited airs on the calliope. Passing south on Elizabeth street to Madison, and west to Throop, the procession made its way to the grounds at the corner of Harrison and Throop streets.

The Addresses.

A little before two o'clock a squad of police, under Sergeant Johnson, made their appearance on the ground which had been selected for the meeting, an unimproved block between Harrison and Tyler streets, at the head of Throop, with plenty of turf for the listeners and a small and frail stand, an erring sister of a stand, for the speakers. Up to the time of the arrival of the police there had not been over twenty persons present, but they soon began coming from all quarters, attracted by the sound of the music, which was plainly heard. By 2 the head of the procession had reached the ground, and the members, filing around the stand, where they were received by the Mayor, took their places in front of it, forming a solid mass, stretching over to Harrison street.

The Mayor, upon reaching the ground, got out of his carriage and stood upon the stand, round which the procession defiled. This piece of carpenter-work had probably been put up by a non-Union workman, a rat, a scab, a seed, and he had spared the nails. The accumulation of a dozen people on this structure caused it to sag, and to begin tumbling over backward. This caused most of those who were on it to get out, and the Mayor became evidently uneasy. Honor forbade him to retreat, but safety counselled him to fly. He compromised by bowing a bow, and then looking behind him to see how the settling progressed. But several thousand carpenters rushed to the rescue, and, by the use of props and braces, the stand was so far strengthened that it held up during the services of the day.

The Presidents and officers of the various Unions then retired to the rear for consultation, and after a few preliminary arrangements had been made, and the stand had been restored, one of the Marshals introduced Mr. Andrew Cameron, the presiding officer of the meeting.

Mr. Cameron thanked them for the honor conferred on him, and, without wasting any time in words, said he would introduce to them His Honor the Mayor, who had consented to address them.

Mr. Medill then came forward, and, after the applause which greeted him had ended, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAYOR MEDILL.

MR CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It requires no figure of speech to justify me in calling this vast assemblage the bone and sinew of the city, for you are emphatically that, and it requires no draft on the imagination, to speak of you as the hard-handed sons of toil. Gentlemen, I know your feelings, your hopes, your sympathies, and your desires, for I came over the very same route, my brethren [applause], and, as they say, "I know how it is myself." [Laughter.] On account of the immensity of the crowd, and the weakness of my voice, I concluded that the better course was to reduce to writing what I might say, in order that there might be no misapprehension, misunderstanding, or misreport of the remarks I propose to present before you to-day. But few of you will be able to hear what I say, and you will therefore look in the papers to-morrow for a correct report of it.

I am here by special invitation of a Committee of the Trades Unions, who exacted a promise that I would address you. Whether my remarks will be pleasing or not depends upon the correspondence of our views of certain matters. I propose to speak plainly and frankly—using no flattery and uttering no deceptive compliments.

First, then, what is the object of this great assemblage of the Trades Unions? Is it to rejoice at the termination of the long, tedious, dismal winter, and be glad together at the better days coming,—at the return of the queen of spring with her sunshine smiles, and the dethronement of the icy monarch? Is it to resolve to push forward the rebuilding of the city with the utmost vigor and rapidity, and restore it to its former prosperity and greatness in the shortest period of time? Is it to take counsel together as to the speediest way to rebuild the 15,000 dwellings occupied by the labor classes which were consumed on that direful October day, in order to obtain comfortable tenements at cheap rentals? Or have you met to confer in regard to the best method by which the great stores, warehouses and manufactories which furnished employment to so many thousands of persons can be reconstructed most expeditiously?

Are these the objects of this imposing demonstration of laborers? Rumor, with busy tongue, assigns very different motives to the promoters of the gathering. It is said that the real purpose of the meeting and march is to absorb into the labor lodges all the non-union men in the city by means of an overwhelming demonstration of numbers and strength, preparatory to a general "strike" for higher wages and fewer hours of work; that when the lodges have secured control of the labor-market they will take advantage of the burnt out house-owners, turn the screws and squeeze them while a drop of blood remains; that, acting on the idea that Capital's calamity is Labor's opportunity, there is to be inaugurated a grand raid on employers, and that by means of threats and terrorism non-unionists are to be prevented from working and compelled to remain idle during the period of the strike. [Cries of "No," "no."]

I trust, for your sakes, those reports and surmises are wholly false and baseless; and if there be any reckless persons in your organizations advocating such a course, that their proposition will be frowned down by an overwhelming majority. But do not understand me to deny your right to ask for more wages, or to combine and "strike" for it. You have the undoubted legal right to put your own price on your services; you are under no compulsion to work for anybody on any terms. There are neither masters nor slaves now in this country. Each man has the unquestioned privilege to demand whatever wages he pleases, and to work much or little, providing he does not become a "vagrant."

But, like a medal, there is a *reverse* side to this matter. Rights of persons are exactly equal. The rule works both ways. The employer is not bound to offer more wages than he pleases, nor to accept the services of those he does not see fit to engage. He is under no legal obligation to pay any attention to the rules of labor-unions. He can determine the number of men he chooses to employ, the hours of labor per day, the kind and quantity of work [illegible], and the wages he is willing to pay therefor. It is his privilege to propose and yours to accept or decline; and yours to offer terms and his to accede or refuse. Neither party can dictate *both sides of the bargain*, for that would be tyranny and submission to it slavery.

Journeymen have the lawful right to combine by trades or unions and determine the conditions on which they will exchange their labor for wages; but they have no legal right to compel any outside worker to accept their conditions or to sell his labor only at their price, for that would be to destroy his personal freedom and liberty of action.

Moreover, it is unlawful to use threats, intimidation, or coercion to drive any man into a "strike" or prevent him from working for just such wages and as many hours per day as he and the employer agree upon. No one will pretend to deny the right of every person to work for *himself* at any occupation, for many or few hours per day, whether he makes much or little profit thereat, and what he may do for himself he may do for another, or another may do for him.

The freedom of will and action is an inalienable right; the law extends its invulnerable shield over the weakest and most timid; the whole power of the nation is pledged for the enforcement of the law and for the protection of the humblest citizen in the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of his rights and privileges. And this is the crowning glory of our institutions, and reveals the reason that every true patriot is willing to die in their defense and maintenance.

It is made the duty of the police officers to preserve the peace and to arrest all persons committing breaches of it. This force may at any time be increased in accordance with the emergency; and the Mayor may call on the Governor for whatever military force is required to suppress any riot or disturbance, and he in turn may call on the President for the assistance of the army and the navy.

I am chiefly led to make the foregoing observations in relation to the rights of citizens, protecting power of the laws, and the duty of executive officers, for the information of strangers from foreign countries, attracted hither by exaggerated reports of the demand for labor at high wages in rebuilding Chicago. Many or most of these persons were born and raised in countries where "strikes" and "lock-outs," from their frequency, seem to be the normal state of industrial society, and where Labor considers Capital its enemy, to be crippled and warred against on all favorable occasions. And it is possible their presence here in such numbers has given rise to the rumors that fill the air of impending strikes and disturbances, while they may be perfectly innocent of any such intent or design. Nevertheless, I deem it proper to inform those strangers of the absolute equality of the rights and privileges of employers and employes, in this country, and of the irresistible power and supremacy of the laws, for the protection of those rights and privileges.

We welcome every stalwart worker from abroad who comes to help rebuild our devastated city, and hope he will make his permanent home among us. But we desire no mischief makers, or apostles of strife between workmen and employers, to stay here. If such persons are dissatisfied with the wages our capitalists can afford to pay, they are welcome to go elsewhere in pursuit of higher compensation, and more perfect happiness. A few words now on the relation of Labor and Capital from an economical point of view, which I believe to be pertinent to the occasion.

There are loud complaints heard, on all sides, of the recent advance in rents, and landlords are denounced as heartless and depraved, for charging them. But, are they to blame more than all other men who take the market price of anything? Rents have not been raised by means of any combination, secret or public, among landlords. They have no "Unions" to force up rents, or to prevent their decline, or to oblige tenants to pay a year's rent for less than a year's time. Rents, since the fire, have advanced in obedience to the irresistable law of supply and demand. This advance was caused by the sudden destruction of 15,000 dwellings, aggravated by an influx of 30,000 or 40,000 strangers, who came here in search of employment.

The remedy must be obvious to the dullest understanding. What is required to bring down rents is, the speedy replacement of the burnt buildings, with a few thousand in addition to accommodate the new-comers. Every new house erected this season helps to insure moderate rents in the near future. The number of houses that *will* be built depends wholly on the cost of materials and the price of labor. Rents will not be lowered so long as there are two families bidding against each other for the occupancy of one house, or four families for three houses; but where there are *ten* houses for rent, and only *nine* families wanting them, rents will come down of their own accord, to very reasonable rates.

There is a house famine, so to speak, since the fire, and the way to relieve it is not by quitting work and stopping the construction of houses. Rents will not be reduced by overcharging house-builders and springing strikes on those who are straining their credit to the utmost, and mortgaging all they have left to raise money with which to rebuild. When the cost of labor and materials is forced above a certain point, it is a lesser evil to postpone building than to pay such prices, and this is what will result from a demand for higher wages than builders feel they can pay. Taking advantage of the dire necessities of capitalists to force out of them exorbitant wages will react in the shape of high rents for years to come. You could better afford to work this season for half the existing wages than postpone the rebuilding of the city. House rents are high, but the rents of shops, offices, and stores are still higher in proportion, and the purchasers of goods must pay those rents. They form part of the expense of business, and are added to the selling price of your dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, and everything you must purchase. Hence, you have a deep interest in the quick reconstruction of Chicago, for plenty of buildings not only reduces rents, but the cost of all family expenses. It is simply impossible to have cheap rents or cheap living while the present scarcity of houses continues. Striking against house builders is, therefore, striking against your own bread and butter, and your own interests.

Employment is always in proportion to the amount of capital willing to be invested in reproduction. Capital and Labor are naturally partners; the one is the complement of the other. Labor, without the aid of Capital, is naked, and starves. Capital, without the help of Labor, cannot increase, but decays. Strikes and lock-outs are a species of civil war, inflicting on the combatants impoverishment and misery, no matter which seems to win. Obtaining subsistence is the chief material object of existence. Darwin calls it the "struggle for life." Whatever reduces production increases the intensity of the "struggle," and the solicitude for existence. The expediency and wisdom of reducing the hours of labor between April and November, being the active season for business, turn on the point whether production will be curtailed thereby, and, if so, whether the laboring classes can spare a portion of their present subsistence. If it is thought that by exacting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, between April and November, the laborer can throw the loss of production on the employer, he is mistaken in part at least, for the employer will add 20 or some other per cent to the selling price of his goods or his rents, and make the consumer or renter pay it. So that the workman must lose in the purchasing power of his wages by reason of *dearness*, equal to the falling off in production. And if the journeymen in one trade exact higher than fair proportional wages, the consumers of all other trades will be overcharged and injured. If all the trades force up their rates of wages, then none of them are benefited, for losses on purchases will balance the gains on wages. The truth is, that something cannot be had for nothing, and all that can be divided among the community is the total production. The less that is, the less will fall to each one's share. And it may be laid down as an incontrovertible axiom that, until the laborer is able to dictate to the capitalist the price at which the latter must sell his goods or lease his tenements, and also the wages he must pay, it will be impossible for the laborer to improve his condition by strikes or abbreviation of work. The great law of supply and demand will determine the price of wages that can be paid in the rebuilding of Chicago, and all coercive and forcing processes will fail in their object, and come to nought. When the price of commodities and labor are forced above their legitimate level, they are as certain to fall back again as a ball cast into the air is to return to the earth.

What labor needs is plenty of steady employment at fair wages, which cannot be had without employers with abundance of capital, who believe they can realize a satisfactory profit in a particular business. If they are successful, they are sure to re-invest their surplus profits, and thereby furnish continually increasing employment to more men as they enlarge their business. Strikes operate as hostile raids of an enemy. Business becomes deranged and uncertain; proprietors loose confidence and cease to enlarge, but proceed to contract their operations and discharge their employes. Thus the strikers saw off the limb of the tree which supports them and tumble to the ground.

Of all remedies for the ills and discontents of labor, *idleness*, in the form of strikes, is the most irrational and ineffectual. It is an attempt to force Capital to surrender by the method of starvation. But it is Labor that starves first. Capital merely foregoes profit, while Labor suffers from the pangs of hunger. Capital has a magazine of provisions from which to draw its rations; but Labor has an empty larder and women and children suffering and crying for bread. The inventor of strikes was a very short-sighted and ignorant individual, whoever he was, and has done his followers great harm and little good.

But how shall the condition of the laborer be improved? That is a hard problem to solve. The ablest minds in Europe and America are investigating the question. No satisfactory answer has yet been given. The best way to avoid strikes and lock-outs that has yet been tried is by arbitration; and the fairest division of the profits of Capital and Labor is by co-operation. I need not elaborate on either of these, as you are familiar with the principles of both. The former settles disputes and differences in a peaceful, quiet and rational manner, preventing the immense loss of money and production that attend protracted strikes. The other secures to Labor the largest possible share of profit which the business affords. But this plan, I am sorry to say, often fails by reason of cross-purposes, unfaithful members, dishonest managers, lack of unity or want of sufficient capital. And yet I have faith in its ultimate general adoption when the masses become better educated and more intelligent, because the principle of co-operation is based on equity and fair dealing.

Aside from Arbitration and Co operation, I have nothing better to propose than the course I pursued myself, viz.: To work steadily at the best wages offered, practice economy in personal expenditure, drink water instead of whiskey, keep out of debt, put your surplus earnings at interest, until you have enough to make a payment on a lot; build a cottage on it at the earliest day possible, and thus be independent of landlords; go with your wife to church on Sunday, and send your children to school. If you have no wife, court some worthy girl and marry her; push forward hopefully and perseveringly, and there is no fear but you can better your condition and become independent men long before old age overtakes you.

I have now redeemed the promise made in the outset of these remarks, to avoid all demagogical flattery, and to address your minds in the words of truth and soberness, on the great industrial problem of the day. I trust that what I have said may afford some food for reflection, and that it will be received in the same spirit of frankness and kindness in which it has been offered, no matter how much we may differ in our conclusions.

The remarks of the Mayor were generally warmly and enthusiastically received, the only moment when they expressed any positive disagreement being when he said it would be better for them to work.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Cameron then read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the workingmen of Chicago here assembled, publicly avow their willingness, in such future disputes which may arise in this city between the employer and employe, to submit their grievances or demands to a Board of Arbitrators, one-half of which shall be selected by the employers, the other by the employes; and, in case said arbitrators fail to agree, a third party shall be chosen, agreeable to those interested, whose decision shall be final, and binding on the disputants.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the system of co-operation, whereby the profits of the supernumerary,—the [illegible],—can be dispensed with, and transferred to the pockets of the mechanic, and we assure the capitalists of Chicago that we are prepared to execute all contracts awarded to us, and respectfully invite them before entering into future contracts to confer with our authorized representatives.

Resolved, That we disavow and deprecate all resort to violence to secure our demands; that we recognise the right of any workman to dispose of his labor as he deems proper, and believe that "moral suasion" is more potent to secure the co-operation of our non-union workmen than threats or intimidation.

Resolved, That we repudiate the oft imputed charges of the lawless character and objects of our trades unions, and pledge the honor of the workingmen of Chicago that we are prepared to frown down, and, if necessary, to put down, all demonstrations of a lawless nature.

Resolved, That a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the non-union mechanics to ally themselves with their respective trades organizations, assuring them that in union there is strength, the objects being to ask nothing but what is right, to submit to nothing that is wrong.

MR. CAMERON

said they had expected to have been addressed by a life-long friend of the labor movement, Richard Trevellick, but he had been unexpectedly detained, and would not reach the city until 5 o'clock. But they would have the pleasure, however, of hearing from their fellow-worker and old friend, William Cogswell, the iron moulder of Ottawa.

MR COGSWELL

then came forward and spoke substantially as follows. He was greatly applauded by the people, who would have listened had he talked longer than he did. He feared he was a poor substitute. He had been notified only on the preceding evening, and had no set speech. His heart beat in unison with those of all who lived by hard work. He had no time to discuss the subject as fully as the Mayor had. They might disagree as to the way the working man should act. Capital was the child of labor, but now a few had absorbed all that capital and did no work themselves. Trades-unions were organized to see why men who lived in brown-stone fronts, and never earned a dollar, should live sumptuously, while those who did the work lived poorly. Labor was king, but capital was wrongfully ruling at this moment. Labor created capital, and should dictate to it. But it must do it in mercy, and not in anger. If labor was organized it would get along, and the trades unions were a school to teach the mechanic to know and maintain their rights. The fault was in this Government, as in all Governments, for it did not protect all classes. Before Governments were created, all men were equal, and co-operation was carried out to the fullest extent. He was a cast-iron man, and was better known as that, than a speaker, and he was glad to see his co-workers turn out. He was opposed to strikes, which had not done one-tenth of what the unions had. They would soon get their rights, but they must go to the ballot box for them. He believed every branch of industry should be represented in Congress. They must get their rights by legislation. They must have representatives in the Councils, the Boards of Supervisors, and State Legislatures. He was not speaking in behalf of any political party. Both of them were "busted" so far that the resurrection trump could never reach them. What was left would be the hard-working millions of the people, who could see the harm that bad legislation had done. If they send one class of men to Springfield, or Washington, they would work for themselves alone. They must not send blatherskites with brains enough to make a decent-sized mule, but their own men. He did not think the press should be so bitter on Trades Unions. They did not pitch into rings or Odd Fellows. There were no nobler men than those who carried the tin buckets, and they would taste the joys of the kingdom, when the others would be set down. He intended to have a seat in Congress himself, or get one for some man of his craft. Fifty years ago the Government was an experiment, and many believed it would fail. So was Fulton's first steamer. The learned men had laughed at Fulton. Now they could see what mechanism had made out of that. Ninety-nine per cent of the inventions were made by mechanics, and the great progress in material matters was due to them. The Legislatures in fifty years had not advanced. Thirty years ago, two lawyers and one Judge did more business than twenty-five to-day. It took more money to pay lawyers than it used to. They were retrograding. So, turn out the lawyers, and put in some mechanics to improve the mechanism of government. He was raised in the West. His grammar was a little weak, but his muscles were strong. When the country was in danger, the mechanics and farmers saved it, and he had led one such company from Ottawa. They never could elevate mechanics if they were told they were not fit to represent the people. They must send their best men to Springfield. He was delighted to see their demonstration. It flattered him an inch and a half on one rib, and two on the other. They had told the men opposed to the union they were in the wrong. None of them would help to build up Chicago at starvation prices. If Chicago would deal fairly with them, and give them a crumb of bread a few times a week for their children, they would stay with her, but they were not there to give their muscle to create a codfish aristocracy. What they produced was theirs, and the reason they did not enjoy it was in consequence of laws that had been passed in this country giving usury 10, 15, or 20 per cent for house rent and money, when the products of labor never brought over 3 per cent. He had had no dinner, and no breakfast, and no lager beer, and did not intend to have any in their city. Let them stick to their unions, and when he was in the city, he would talk to them like a Dutch uncle.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Cameron said Mr. Trevellick would speak before he left Chicago, and the place would be advertised. They should all be proud of the demonstration, and they had disproved all the charges of their opponents. Would they promise him not to touch, taste, or handle a drop of liquor that day? [Applause.]

After cheers for the Mayor and for Mr. Cogswell, the meeting adjourned.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Second Day's Session of the Illinois Association.

Interesting Papers on Surgery, Pathology, and Consumption.

The Homœopathic Convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, President McAffee in the chair.

The Secretary read letters from physicians who could not attend.

Dr. O. H. Mann, of Evanston, read a criticism on an address delivered before the New York Homœopathic Association, by Dr. Watson, of Utica, N. Y. He thought Watson was too liberal, and advocated narrowing the lines separating schools.

The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

SUCCESSFUL SURGERY.

Dr. W. Danforth, of Chicago, spoke on "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," giving a detailed account of the removal of a large tumor from a lady. The *modus operandi*, and the instruments used, were full of interest to the brethren. He performed another cure on a lady school teacher, the case being one of acupuncture, in which needles are stuck into the affected part to give relief. In the case under consideration, sixty-five needles were inserted in the thigh, resulting in a cure, and now the patient was able to teach a school of thirty children. In the foregoing case the injury was the result of a fall, but in another case, one of sciatica, the acupuncturing process, combined with antiseptic dressing, was found efficacious. The name of the process, medically, was styptic. He advised the use of the best ether, administered on an empty stomach. Instead of using a napkin, the learned gentleman exhibited a cone in which cotton saturated with one or two ounces of ether was placed, the patient inhaling through the narrow end, with success in all cases, and a wonderful saving of the anæsthetic. Talking of galvanism, he recommended the use of a twenty-cell Daniel's battery. Ligatures were discussed.

Dr. R. Ludlam cited the case of fibroid tumor where the patient had never gone through gestation.

The paper was referred.

PATHOLOGY.

Dr. A. G. Beebe, of this city, read a paper on "New Points in Pathology." The use of carbolic acid in cancerous cases was recommended, provided it was not taken in poisonous doses.

Dr. Danforth knew of two cases where carbolic acid was not curative, the patients dying within four months.

Dr. Duncan doubted if there existed a specific for all cases of cancer. He had tried cundurango, and believed it of value where the symptoms called for it; but if given in too large quantities it would injure the patient, in fact, put an end to him.

The paper was referred.

The meeting adjourned for dinner, and some of the members went to see the Foundling's Home.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session began at twenty minutes to 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Dr. Danforth reported on the Scammon Hospital. The buildings were located near Hahnemann College, on the lake shore. It was [illegible] feet in length, 26 feet in breadth, and two stories high. There were 50 beds, and all the modern improvements. Dr. A. E. Small was President. Dr. Danforth had charge of the Surgical Department, Dr. J. S. Mitchell of the Medical Department, Dr. R. Ludlam of the Woman's Department, and Dr. W. H. Woodyatt of the Eye and Ear Ward. They were about erecting a clinical amphitheatre, capable of seating 200 students, and the Faculty requested the profession throughout the State to forward clinical cases. There were but two fatal cases during the year, one of which was the result of an incurable disease. The hospital was crowded all the time. They were about putting up a new building, which would surpass, as an hospital, any institution in the West, not excepting Mercy Hospital, and that was saying a great deal. They would have to depend on the country for assistance, and he hoped the profession would respond in a liberal spirit.

The report was accepted.

Various instruments for stitching were exhibited by Dr. Danforth.

HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Dr. S. P. Hedges made a report on the Half-Orphan Asylum on North Halsted street, south of Centre, which had always been under homœopathic care. The building was designed originally for taking charge of children who had but one parent unable to look after them. They were boarded at reasonable rates, though there were many children who were entirely dependent upon the institution. The average number of inmates was 95, of whom 11 were infants. The building was new, containing the latest improvements. They had a first-class primary school. After 12 years of age the children were sent to homes found for them in the city or country. There had not been a death in the Home during the past twenty months.

The report was accepted.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Professor of Medicine in Hahneman Medical College, reported. The prospects of the institution were never so brilliant as before the fire, which demoralized many of the students, who, fearing there would be no lectures, went to other institutions. Notwithstanding all this, there was a class of ninety-three last winter, of whom thirty-two graduated, six of the graduates being ladies. The number of lectures delivered during the year was 851.

The report was accepted.

THE FOUNDLING HOME.

Dr. Duncan reported on the Chicago Foundling Home. It was founded by Dr. Shipman, and was opened Jan. 29, 1871. The first foundling was furnished on Jan. 30. Up to date 208 foundlings were in the Home. For the eleven months ending Dec. 31, 1871, 117 were received, of whom 82 died, 11 were given away, 1 was sent to the County House, 4 were returned to the parents,—leaving 19 in the Home at the end of the year. Of the inmates 67 were boys, and 50 girls. When he began the work, Dr Shipman had only $71 35 on hand. He had received, during the eleven months ending Dec. 31, 1871, $4,351 65, besides furniture, clothes, provisions, and fuel, amounting to $1,000 more. The large mortality was ascribed to the experimental character of the institution, yet in its infancy, and to the exposure of the infants before they reached the Home.

Dr. W. H. Woodyatt, Professor of Ophthalmology in Hahnemann College, reported on the cases of the eye and ear occurring at the Foundling's Home. The reports were adopted.

Dr. D. A. Colton spoke in an encouraging strain of the Home, and hoped that it would continue to receive support from everybody.

NEWS FROM CANADA.

Dr. Pearce read a letter from Dr. Campbell, of Toronto, giving an account of the progress of homœopathy in Canada. In that part of America, homœopaths were equal before the law with the allopaths.

NEW MEMBERS.

Dr. Van Liew, from the Board of Censors, recommended the admission of the following named gentlemen as members of the Association: E. A. Ballard, J. D. Wadsworth, H. P. Cole, J. G. Gilman, Jacob Dal, Mrs. C. N. Levanway, Mrs. E. Mussina, Charles Adams and Mrs. M. N Johnson, all of Chicago; L. S. Ordway, of Warren, Ill; W. F. Dodge, Earlville, Ill.; S. J. Bumstead, Pekin, Ill; J. A. Vincent, Springfield, Ill; M. M. Eaton, Peoria, Ill; R. H. Pratt, Altona, Ill.: Edward Stillson, Knoxville, Ill.; W. H. Buck, Woodstock, Ill.; J. R. Pollock, Galesburg, Ill. M. D. was written at the end of all the names.

Dr. Duncan moved that the Secretary cast a ballot, electing all the names reported.

The motion prevailed, and the Secretary did so.

Dr. F. A. Lord, of this city, told all about the chemistry of "Urinary Deposits." He attached great importance to the deposits, and advised physicians to study and understand their indications. The subject was medical.

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. J. S. Mitchell, of this city, treated of "Biliary Calculi, Phthisis," which, in the vulgar tongue, means consumption. According to the United States census there were 40,082 deaths (23,036 males and 20,046 females) from consumption, and 27,094 deaths (15,816 males and 11,278 females) from pneumonia, in the year 1860. Such being the mortality, the subject was certainly of vast importance and demanded the closest attention of the profession. McCormick, of Belfast, Ireland, attributed consumption to the breathing of vitiated air, and held that those who did not breathe air that had been breathed before, could not have consumption. The speaker warned Americans against badly ventilated chambers and overheated houses, many of which were barely an improvement on the Black Hole of Calcutta. The North American Indians never died of consumption in summer, when they lived in the open air; but mortality from that disease was frequent in winter, when they were shut up in huts. At the Bendigo diggings, in Australia, where the people lived night and day in the open air, there never was a death from consumption, while in the adjacent towns, at the same time, deaths were numerous and constant. He believed the day would come when an entire change in the mode of living, or rather of breathing, would be effected and pure air largely reduce the mortality from consumption. Exciting or depressing mental influence was also a cause of disease, which explained why students frequently became consumptive. He indorsed all Dr. Van Liew had said regarding nursing bottles, and would like to send an iconoclast on a tour through the country smashing, not images, but bottles. He believed consumption was hereditary to a certain extent, especially if both parents were affected. He would not recommend a change of climate, except in the incipient stage of the disease. When it became more strongly developed the loss of home comforts and attention more than overbalanced the benefits to be acquired from climatic change. Mid mountain air was the best, and the Alps or the Andes were good places to go to. Above a certain altitude phthisis never originated. In speaking of remedies, he recommended the use of cod liver oil,—dose, a tablespoonful in the morning in ordinary cases and twice that quantity in desperate cases.

Dr. Duncan made a speech.

Dr. R. Ludlam said it would be a dry joke on the babies if that iconoclast went round smashing their bottles. [Laughter.]

The paper was referred.

GYNÆCOLOGY.

Dr. R. Ludlam read an able essay on the relative merits and surgical treatment of the diseases of women. He argued against an exclusive and indiscriminate reliance upon either of these modes of cure, and thought the time had come for deciding when either medical or surgical management or both, were most appropriate in the practice of this specialty. The paper was applauded.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

DENTISTRY.

Second Session of the Illinois Association.

Interesting Papers on Dental Quackery and Mallets—New Members.

The Illinois State Dental Association spent yesterday morning at White's Dental Depot, where they indulged in a clinique, and examined the instruments on view.

At 2 o'clock the Association re-assembled in the lecture-room of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Dr. Wilson, of Aurora, in the chair.

Among those present were Professor Homer Judd, and W. N. Morrison, of the Missouri Dental College, honorary members.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Dr. Deane moved that the following named gentlemen be elected honorary members of the Association: Dr. H. B. Johnson, Janesville, Wis.; C. C. Chittenden, Madison, Wis.; S. L. Judd, Beloit, Wis; and R. S. Rathbun, Lyons, Iowa.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Executive Committee, to whom were referred the names of candidates for membership, reported favorably upon the following named gentlemen: M. H. Patten, Lexington, Ill.; M. F. Hayes, Joliet, Ill.; C. O. Smith, Champaign, Ill.; George H. Betts, J. A. Freeman, D. B. Freeman, E. Noyes, J. F. Thompson, of Chicago. The report was adopted and a ballot taken on their admission, which resulted favorably, and they were declared elected.

DENTAL QUACKS.

Dr. G. O. Howard, of Galena, read a paper on "Dental Quacks." He defined quackery as understood generally, as being the practice of medicine by a person not having passed through a proper preparatory course. Dentistry, however, did not tax its votaries so heavily. The quack was a boaster, and broke out in a great many varieties, but he would give two or three of the worst only. The first quack was the self-graduated dentist, whose course was a fortnight in a dentist's office, whose position was secured by means of flattering circulars. Such a man was dangerous to the success of the profession, for by his ignorance, and consequent inability to discharge the duties of his profession, he shook the confidence of the public in the dentist's art. Another class, more dangerous and contemptible to the profession than the self-graduate, was that composed of the smiling, smirking hypocrite, of years and experience, who, by purchasing out the interests of his predecessors, and publishing elaborate puffs, doing work for the clergy and doctors at a discount, joining secret societies, becoming a church member, advertising largely and liberally, secures an extensive practice. The gentleman described was one of the best of his class, and was a sketch from life. A third class was that which was composed of well-educated dentists, whose prosperity had turned their heads and elevated them above their younger brothers. These men the writer recommended his hearers to treat with silent contempt, as dirt could not be handled without consequent defilement. The essayist concluded with a description of advertisements inserted in newspapers by ambitious dentists. Every advertising dentist, in the essay, had to leave town in debt to his boarding mistress and the editor he patronised.

Dr. Sherwood agreed with the paper, and hated quacks. He educated his patients against them, and (D. V.) would continue to do so.

Dr. Dean had in his mind two cases where dentists had advertised themselves D. D. S. of Philadelphia. A man who did this was a very bad man, indeed.

SOUND PRACTICE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Dr. M. S. Dean, of Chicago, read an essay on "Sound Practice, Sound Philosophy." He introduced his essay with a few humorous remarks, complaining that the essays as announced seemed not to be sufficiently practical. Dentistry was founded upon certain principles and guided by certain laws, which it was necessary to know and understand. The laws of the dead matter must be understood as well as of the living. True philosophy ran through the whole gamut of the profession. He was amazed at the extent of the scheme and mortified at the poor exposition to be given of it. He would first call attention to the mallet used. It was frequently supposed that a lighter mallet would not split a tooth as readily as a heavier one; but this fallacy was dispelled by analogy and experiment; where danger was to be apprehended in the frangibility of the tooth, the heavier mallet was to be preferred. The same line of argument would apply to the use of the plugger. It discovered unsound philosophy in the operator when the gold was drawn over and beyond the margin of the cavity. It was impossible to bring the over-lapping gold and enamel into actual contact, and, though the gold would be worn away, the edge of the cavity would be rudely and roughly finished. In filling he would maintain that packing the foil should be done with dull, pointed instruments, the sharper points drawing the gold and forcing it against the parts covered by the point. In filling large cavities the foil should be packed, not condensed. He proceeded to consider the claims of the smooth pointed plugger. Contiguity with the walls of the cavity was the result to be aimed at, rather than density of the gold-filling. The latter was valuable, but was not by any means the chief point to be aimed at. His experience showed him that the efforts of the operator to-day seemed to be concentrated on this one object—density. He thought it better to use instruments with serrated points, using shallower serrations as the work progresses. He thought it sound philosophy, and sound practice, to change the character of the instruments and the material used occasionally.

The paper was listened to with marked attention.

THE MALLET QUESTION.

Professor Judd, of St. Louis, dissented from several propositions expressed in the essay. He did not agree with Dr. Dean with regard to the light mallet and its use. Experience had taught him to use the steel mallet exclusively. The patient experienced less pain with the steel mallet than with any other. Leaden, heavy steel, leather, gutta percha, and wooden mallets had all been tried by him, but without success, as compared with the steel mallet. In every other respect he agreed with the essayist. One's philosophy, however, was never considered of any value unless it coincided with one's experience.

Dr. Black thought the whole difficulty lay in the man who used the mallet. He liked the smooth point plugger occasionally.

The paper was discussed by the gentlemen present in its various phases.

CONCLUSION.

On motion of Dr. Cushing, the rules were suspended for eight minutes for the transaction of business.

On motion, the meeting determined to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

An invitation from Mr. Bingham to a reunion of dentists at White's Dental Depot was accepted.

The meeting adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

Suits for Assault and Personal Injuries—New Cases, Judgments, etc.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The case of Jonas A. Loebe against David Thomas was given to the jury. This is a suit to recover for an assault and battery, in which damages are laid at $5,000. The defendant claimed that, having caught plaintiff stealing a newspaper, he endeavored to arrest him, and that his exemplary struggle to effect this object constituted the assault complained of.

—The case of Miller against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, to recover for personal injuries, is on trial.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by David A. Davis against Thomas and James Leddy, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by John B. Murphy against Moris Thompson, to recover $2,565.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Judgment was confessed by F. Klumann in favor of A. Shroder, for $3,340.

—In the case of M. O'Connor and another against David Lynch, a verdict for $1,800 was returned.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by David Bloom against Silas L. Warren, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

—A similar action was commenced by Joseph Seger, against Christian and Leopold Braun, in which damages are laid at $1,600.

—An action on the case was commenced by Philip Kussel and another against the Green Turner Sugar Refining Company, in which damages are laid at $20,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles B. Holmes against the Fruitport Magnetic & Sulphur Spring Co., in which damages are laid at $5,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The will of Andrew Adams was proved and letters testamentary were issued to Samuel Polkey, on bond of $3,200.

—The will of Theodor Kroeff was proved and letters testamentary were issued to Louisa Kroeff and Nathan Eisendroth, on bond of $60,000.

—James C. Hyde was appointed administrator of the estate of Carrie C. Hyde, on bond of $5,000.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of the People against Milton Tabor, J. L. Hancock, G. C. Williams, and J. Brannock, composing the Union Rendering Company, indictment for maintaining a nuisance, is on trial.

—John Williamson pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was remanded.

Pestilence Breeding.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would call your attention to the fact that, for a week or ten days, the body of a defunct representative of the canine species might be seen occupying a conspicuous position in Eldridge court. Can it be possible that the authorities are careless enough to allow such a foothold to be obtained in our city by pestilence and disease as that which must necessarily be obtained if the dead bodies of animals are allowed to decay in our streets and poison the atmosphere with the stench which must arise from them? What hope have we of preventing the *entree* of the grim monster, *Cholera*, unless those in power see to the removal of such nuisances as the one now occupying Eldridge court? Respectfully, A.

CHICAGO, May 14.

CLOTHING.

Attractions IN FINE OVERCOATS, Business Suits, Dress Suits, Gents' Furnishing Goods, AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AT EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.'S

376 STATE-ST.,

45 & 47 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Under Sherman House.

SAFETY FILM

INDIRECT CLAIMS.

(Continued from First Page.)

should be responsible for the premature recognition of the South as a belligerent power, in company with that equally wide imagination which, I believe, never extended beyond the minds of two or three speakers in Congress, of making us liable for all constructive damages to trade and navigation which may be proved, or supposed to have arisen, from our attitude during the war." I observed that you were present in the House of Lords on that occasion, and you informed me on the 16th of December that you were present during the speeches of Lord Russell and myself and that you communicated next day the full newspaper report of the debate to your Government. Sir Northcote, in the House of Commons, repeated, in other words, the substance of my remarks on the limitation of the terms of reference, and his speech is printed in the papers on foreign relations recently laid before Congress. It must have also been reported to your Government; but neither on the occasion of my speech, nor of his, nor when the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on the 17th of June, did you call my attention to the fact that a different interpretation was placed on the treaty and protocol by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, nor, so far as Her Majesty's Government are aware, was their interpretation, thus publicly expressed, challenged either by statesmen or the public press of the United States. Her Majesty's Government must therefore confess their inability to understand how the intimation contained in my note of February 3 last can have been read by the President with surprise. Mr. Fish urges the claims for National indirect losses which have been put forward in behalf of his Government, as involving questions of public law, which the interests of both Governments require to be definitely settled. Her Majesty's Government agree with Mr. Fish, that it is for the interest of both countries that the rights and duties of neutrals, upon some of the points hitherto thought open to serious controversy, should be definitely settled, and hoped that such settlement had been secured by the rules to which they have given their assent; but they cannot see that it would be advantageous to alter these rules through a want of due diligence on the part of their executive officers to attach such tremendous consequence to an intentional violation of neutrality. It might be a single act of negligence would strike a heavy blow at neutrals in war. There are scarcely any consequences more formidable to a belligerent than those which might thus be incurred by a neutral. If such claims as these were once admitted, they would present, without any such compensation, the risk of intolerable loss.

With respect to the disclaimer made by Mr. Fish of any expectation or wish on the part of the United States Government to obtain any unreasonable pecuniary compensation on account of these indirect claims, I think it sufficient to observe that, on the question of amount, the British people and Government have of necessity been obliged to look to the nature and grounds of the claims as they are stated in the case of the United States, and which have, of course, been unable to form a judgment from any other data of the expectation of those by whom the claims are advanced. If these claims could be considered as well-grounded in principle, it appears that the magnitude of the damages which might be the result of their admission is enormous. The grounds of these views are contrary to usage, and would render the obligations of neutrality onerous, if claims of this nature were to be treated as proper subjects of International Arbitration. Whatever construction may be based upon the first article of the treaty it is impossible to sever the terms of reference therein contained from the rules in the sixth article, and the measure of liability under arbitration, therefore, will be the measure of liability incurred by any neutral State which, after according to these rules, may, by any act or omission, fail to fulfil any of the duties set forth in them. The United States and Great Britain have bound themselves by treaty to observe these rules, as between themselves, in future. They have, moreover, bound themselves to bring these rules to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and invite them to accede to them. Could it have been expected that those powers would accept a proposal which might entail upon a neutral such unlimited liability, and, in some instances, might involve the ruin of a whole country? Her Majesty's Government cannot for themselves accept such liability, nor recommend the acceptance of it to other nations. Are the Government and people of the United States themselves prepared to undertake the obligation of paying to an aggrieved belligerent the expenses of prolongation of war, and other indirect damages, if, when the United States are neutral, they can be shown to have permitted infringement of any one, or a part of any one, more fully stated in the third part of the enclosed memorandum?

Mr. Fish has appealed to the proceedings at the Washington Claims Commission, in connection with the Confederate cotton claims. Her Majesty's Government must, however, observe that there is no analogy between the two cases, as by the treaty the Washington Commission has power to decide in each case, whether any claims have or have not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any or to what extent, according to the true extent and meaning of the treaty, no similar words being used, as to the powers of the Geneva Tribunal. It is the function of the Washington Commission to decide upon a variety of general claims not of one kind, nor limited nor defined beforehand, and Her Majesty's Agent was instructed that his duty would, *prima facie*, be to present such claims as private individuals might tender for the purpose, for acceptance or rejection by the Commission, Her Majesty's Government, not intending to make themselves responsible, either for the merits of particular claims or for the arguments by which they might be supported. The jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal was limited to one particular class and description of claims. The facts are as follows: On the 17th of November, in pursuance of general instructions which had been given Her Majesty's Agent, a claim upon a bond issued by the so-called Confederate States for a sum forming part of a loan, called the Cotton Loan, contracted by those States, and for the payment of which certain cotton seized by the United States was alleged to have been hypothecated by the Confederate Government, was filed at Washington, on the 21st, I learned from you that the United States Government objected to claims of this kind being even presented. Some delay took place in consequence of unavoidable causes, with some of which you are well acquainted, and there were others, such as the necessity not only of communication with my colleague, but with Sir Edward Thornton, and considering how far under the same description there might be included claims substantially different. The despatches from Her Majesty's agent giving the details of the nature of the claim of the demurrer made to it by the United States agents did not reach me until the 6th of December. I had in meantime ascertained from Sir Edward Thornton that the expression, "acts committed," had been used by mutual agreement in the negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commission, with a view to exclude the claims of this case from the consideration of the High Commission, those words being also used in the twelfth article of the treaty with regard to private claims. The question was brought before the Cabinet at its next meeting, on the 11th, and was finally decided, on the 14th, as definite by Mr. Gladstone's decision, that the Confederate cotton claim should not be presented unless in case of bonds exchanged for cotton which had thereby become the actual property of the claimant, and directions were given for a despatch to be sent to this effect; and on the 16th, I informed you that you might write to Mr. Fish that Her Majesty's agent would be instructed not to present any claims that did not come within the provisions of the treaty, although it appears that the understanding need not necessarily have extended beyond the rejection by the Commissioners of claims under the fourteenth article, by which the Commissioners have power to decide whether any claim is preferred within the true intent and meaning of the treaty, as was done with various claims under a similar article in the Claims Convention of 1853. Her Majesty's Government acceded to the construction which the United States Government might have supposed to exist. Information reached me the next morning by telegraph of the adjudication, which Her Majesty's Government had not expected to take place. This required reconsideration of instructions, and fresh instructions were sent by mail of the 2d, and also by telegraph to Sir Edward Thornton, to arrange with Mr. Fish that the presentation of claims, which appeared to be manifestly without the terms of the treaty, should be withheld, and that when Her Majesty's agent was of opinion that a claim belonging to the act ought not to be permitted, it was desirable that an agreement to that effect should be made and signed by Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Fish. These instructions were communicated to Mr. Fish. Her Majesty's Government has since acted in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of the 14th of December. I have now placed in your hands, for the examination of the Government of the United States, a statement of the reasons which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, sufficiently show that claims for indirect losses are not within the meaning of the treaty; that they were never intended to be included by Her Majesty's Government; that this was publicly declared before the ratification, when the error, if any, might have been corrected; that such claims are wholly beyond the reasonable scope of any treaty whatever, and that to submit them for the decision of the Tribunal would be a measure fraught with pernicious consequences to the interest of all nations and to the future peace of the world. I appreciate the desire substantially but indirectly expressed by the Government of the United States to be advised of the reasons which have prompted the declaration made by me on behalf of Her Majesty's Government on the 3d of February, no less than the friendly and courteous language which has been employed by the United States Secretary of State. The present letter is intended by Her Majesty's Government not as a commencement of diplomatic controversy, but an act of compliance with that most reasonable desire. They are sure that the President will be no less anxious than they are that the conducts of both Governments should conform to the true meaning and intent of the instructions they have jointly framed, and signed, whether that meaning is drawn from authoritative documents themselves, or from collateral consideration, or from both sources combined. Entertaining themselves no doubt of the sufficiency of the ground on which their judgment proceeds, they think that course at once most respectful and most friendly to the Government of the United States, to submit those grounds to their impartial appreciation. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that they have laid before the President ample proof that the conclusion which was announced by me on the 3d of February, and to which I need hardly say that they adhere, cannot be shaken. I have, etc.,

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

MR. FISH TO GENERAL SCHENCK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1872.

SIR: I have given very careful attention to the note of 20th of March, addressed to you by Earl Granville, professing to state the reasons which induce Her Majesty's Government to make the declarations, contained in his previous note to you of the 3d of February, that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to pass on claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the case of the United States. His Lordship declares this statement to be made upon an invitation which this Government appears to have given. I should regret that, what was intended only as a courteous avoidance of a naked presentation of a directly opposite opinion to that which has been expressed on behalf of the British Government, unsustained by any reasons, should have subjected his Lordship to the necessity to elaborate. It was not the desire of this Government to enter into any controversy or discussion, nor have they now any desire to enter upon or continue such discussion. Some remarks appear, however, in the note of his Lordship, which seem to require a reply. He begins with a seeming denial of the accuracy of my assertion, that claims for indirect losses and injuries are not put forward for the first time in the case presented by this Government to the Tribunal at Geneva, that for years they have been prominently and historically a part of the Alabama claims, and that incidental consequential damages were often mentioned as included in the accountability. It cannot be supposed that His Lordship intends more than to say that claims for indirect or national losses or injuries were not formally made by this Government, and the amount thereof in detail and specific demand, for he admits that, on the 20th of November, 1862, within a few weeks after the Alabama had set out on her career of pillage and destruction, Mr. Adams suggested the liability of Great Britain for losses other than those of individual sufferers. In his note of that date to Lord Russell, Mr. Adams stated that he was instructed by his Government to solicit redress for national and private injuries already sustained. On the 19th of February, 1863, Mr. Seward instructed Mr. Adams that this Government does not think itself bound in justice to relinquish its claims for redress for injuries which have resulted from the fitting out of the Alabama in a British port. As the consequences of this fitting out began to develop themselves, and their effects in encouraging the rebellion became manifest, Mr. Adams, in an interview with Lord Russell, indicated them, as described by the latter in a letter to Lord Lyons, under date of March 27, 1863, as a manifest conspiracy in this country (Great Britain) to produce a state of expectation in America, and thus bring on a war with Great Britain with a view to aid the Confederate cause. In a note dated April 7, 1865, addressed to Lord Russell, Mr. Adams, after complaining of the hostile policy pursued, under which cruisers were fitted out, says: "That policy, I trust I need not point out to your Lordship, is substantially destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the people of the United States. It may thus be fairly assumed as true that Great Britain as a national power is in point of fact fast acquiring the entire maritime commerce of the United States." That Lord Russell regards this as a foundation of claims for damages for the transfer of the commercial marine of the United States to the flag of Great Britain is apparent in his reply to Mr. Adams, under date of May 6, 1865, when he says: "I can never admit that the duties of Great Britain toward the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained." Again, on the 20th of May, 1865, Mr. Adams, writing to Lord Russell, distinctly names indirect or consequential losses. His language is: "That in addition to this direct injury, the action of this British built, manned, and armed vessel has had the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent increasing that of Great Britain, and that injuries thus received are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification." In the same note, he says: "The very fact of the admitted rise in rates of insurance on American ships only brings us once more back to look at the original cause of all the trouble." It is difficult to imagine a more definite statement of the purpose to require indemnification. On the 14th of February, 1866, after a presentation of the above recited complaints, Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Adams, said: "There is not one member of this Government, and, so far as I know, not one citizen of the United States, who expects that this country will waive in any case the demand that we have heretofore made upon the British Government for redress of the wrong committed in violation of international law." And again, on the 2d of May, 1867, Mr. Seward writes Mr. Adams: "As the case now stands, the injuries by which the United States are aggrieved are not chiefly actual losses sustained in the several depredations, but the first unfriendly or wrongful proceeding, of which they are but consequences." His Lordship also admits the mention by Reverdy Johnson, in March, 1869, of the claim for national losses, which Lord Clarendon, in a paper published in British Parliamentary Papers on North America, number 1, 1870, Page 18, defines as national, indirect, or constructive claims. On the 15th of May, 1869, I instructed Mr. Motley that this Government, in recent conventions, abandon neither its own claims, nor those of its citizens. Lord Clarendon, in a despatch of June 10, 1869, to Mr. Thornton, mentioned that Mr Motley had assigned, among the causes which led to the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, that the convention was objected to, because it embraced only claims of individuals and had no reference to those of the two Governments on each other. On September 25, 1869, writing to Mr. Motley, I said the number of ships thus directly destroyed amounts to nearly two hundred, and the value of the property destroyed to many millions. Indirectly the effect was to increase the rate of insurance in the United States, and to take away from the United States its immense foreign commerce, and to transfer these merchant vessels to Great Britain. We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British ships. The President is not yet prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the vast national injury it has inflicted on the United States. In the same instruction I also wrote what seems pertinent to the present phase of the question between the two Governments: "When one power demands of another redress of alleged wrongs, and the latter entertains the idea of arbitration as a means of settling the question, it seems natural to insist that the arbitration shall be a qualified or limited one." Lord Clarendon wrote to Mr. Thornton, 6th November, 1869, that he was officially informed by Mr. Motley that, while the President at that time abstained from pronouncing on indemnities due for destruction of private property, he also abstained from speaking of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States. Lord Clarendon, in some observations on my note, dwelt at length on my allegation of material or indirect injuries, and characterized them as "Claims," and resisted them as such, and in instructions to Mr. Thornton, on the 12th of January, 1870, he recognizes the paper as relating to the Alabama claims. It cannot be denied that the Republic or national claims, now called indirect, were prominently before the Senate of the United States when the Convention of the 14th of January, 1869, was under advisement in that body, nor that they were subsequently ably canvassed before the people of both countries, especially by the press of Great Britain. It is equally indisputable that in my note to Mr. Motley, September 25, 1869, to which Lord Clarendon replied, there was presented the amount of reparation which the President thought due by the British Government for the vast national injuries it had inflicted on the United States. The thirty-sixth protocol of the Joint High Commission shows that indirect losses were distinctly presented to the notice of the British Commissioners in the very beginning of the negotiation on the subject, and that they remained unchanged to the signing of the treaty. At every stage, therefore, of the proceedings, from November, 1862, when Mr. Adams solicited redress for national injuries sustained, to date of treaty, this Government has kept before Great Britain her assertion of the liability of the latter for what are now termed indirect injuries. The President now learns for the first time, and with surprise, that Her Majesty's Government accepted his suggestion that the proposed Commission should treat for the removal of differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, growing out of acts committed by several vessels, which have given rise to claims generally known as the "Alabama claims," in full confidence that no claim would be made by the United States for national losses, which had been continuously presented. It is not to be denied that differences had arisen between the two Governments respecting these claims, and the treaty attests that the two Governments were desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference, and for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries. The treaty also attests that differences which had arisen, growing out of acts committed by several vessels which had given rise to claims generally known as the "Alabama claims," still exist, and that in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims, all claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generally known as the "Alabama claims," shall be referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration. You can bear witness that no instruction of the character now put forward by Earl Granville was made at any time during the deliberation of the Joint High Commission. If Her Majesty's Commissioners were appointed, entered upon, and continued negotiations with this Government under instructions and with convictions that the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and myself did not cover, and was not intended to cover as a subject of negotiation any claim for indirect or national losses, the withholding of such instructions and abstaining from the expression of such convictions on their part was most unfortunate, and the absence of any dissent or remonstrance against this class of claims, either when first formally presented to the Commissioners, or during the whole negotiation, or in protocol, is most remarkable. These claims were presented to the British Commissioners as solemnly and with more definiteness of specification than were presented by them to the American Commissioners claims for alleged injuries which the people of Canada were said to have suffered from what was known as the Fenian raid. It is difficult to reconcile the elaborate line of argument put forward by Earl Granville to show a waiver of claims for indirect losses with the idea that at the outset of negotiations Her Majesty's Government did not consider the matter of public or national injuries as a basis of an outstanding claim against Great Britain on the part of the United States. If these claims, as Lord Granville's note implies, even if it does not assert, had never been notified or presented, and were not within the jurisdiction of the Joint High Commission, why is so much stress laid upon their assumed relinquishment? If, on the other hand, they had existence in fact, they had, as references which I have made to a correspondence that they offered, considered the amicable settlement of a treaty with its expressions and its recognition of certain rules as a consideration and price paid for a waiver of those claims by the United States, I should not feel justified in recurring to the expressions used by Earl Granville and other eminent members of the British Parliament in their legislative capacities, but for his own reference thereto, and for the responsibility to which his Lordship attempts to hold you for your presence at one of their sessions, and to which I shall again refer. But the reference made by Earl Granville to the debate in the House of Lords, on the 12th of June, and his own declaration on that occasion that they—the indirect claims—entirely disappear, strengthens the position of this Government that they had been presented and were recognized as part of the claims formally objected to. The claims of Fenian raids is not embraced in the scope of the correspondence which led to the formation of the Commission and recorded on the protocol their unwillingness to enter upon the consideration of the scheme that they were referred to. The British Commissioners, from first to last, took no exception and recorded no objection to the presentation made by the American Commissioners of Claims, generally known as the "Alabama Claims," which stand in protocol as a genus or class of claims comprehending several species, and among them enumerating specifically claims for indirect losses and injuries. The positive exclusion by the protocol of one class of claims advanced would seem to be conclusive of the non-exclusion of the other class advanced with great definiteness, and extending over a long series of years, established, I think, beyond possibility of doubt, the probability of having been frequently and persistently presented and notified to the British Government. Why is not their positive exclusion from reference to arbitration shown? Why should an important class of claims, measured in their possibilities, according to the estimate of the British press, by fabulous demands, be left to an exceptional exclusion? What interest would Great Britain have in the proposed abandonment of such claims, or why offer any consideration therefor? How can Her Majesty's Government contend, at the same moment, that the preliminary correspondence excluded indirect or national losses, and that the possibility of admitting such claims as a subject of negotiations has never been entertained by Great Britain? A disappearance certainly implies a previous appearance. Lord Cairns, long accustomed to close judicial investigations and critical examination of statutes and treaties, did not agree to the proposition that there had been a relinquishment of these claims. He declared that there could not be found one single word which would prevent such claims being put in and taking their chance under the treaty. It is true that Mr. Adams did not define or formulate claims for national losses. He did, however, notify them to Her Majesty's Government. During the war these claims were continually arising and increasing, and could not then be deferred, and time for formulating them would not arise till a willingness to enter upon their consideration arose. It is to be remembered that in the spring of 1863 Her Majesty's Government exhibited some impatience when Mr. Adams communicated the losses and claims of indemnification, and Lord Russell under date of March 9, of that year, wrote to Mr. Adams that Her Majesty's Government entirely disclaims all responsibility for any acts of the Alabama, and they hoped that they had already made this decision on their part plain to the Government of the United States. In July, 1863, Lord Russell referred Mr. Adams to his note of the 9th of March, and repeated the disclaimer of all liabilities. On the 14th of September, in still more marked language, he expressed the hope that Mr. Adams may not be instructed again to put forward claims which Her Majesty's Government cannot admit to be founded on any ground of law or justice. Lord Russell's replies to Mr. Adams, afford answer to Lord Granville's remark that no claims except direct claims were ever defined, and formulated. But although the United States, under those circumstances could not consider that hour as the most favorable to a calm examination of the facts or principles involved in the cases till those in question were settled, and, notwithstanding the admonition, it became imperative on Mr. Adams still to present complaints. On the 20th of December, 1862, he had complained of acts with intent to procrastinate the war. On March 14, 1863, he wrote Lord Russell that the war had been continued and sustained for many months past mainly by the co-operation and assistance obtained from British subjects in Her Majesty's Kingdom and dependencies. He repeats a similar complaint on the 27th of March, and again on the 28th of April, coupled with a suggestion of the responsibility attending those who furnish the means of protracting the struggle. Lord Granville admits that Mr. Johnson proposed national claims. In March, 1869, I mentioned them in instructions to Mr. Motley. In May, 1869, and again in September of that year, although I made no claim or demand for either direct or indirect injuries, did present vast national injuries, so that Lord Clarendon in his reply manifested no difficulty in discerning that the United States did expect, and would demand, the consideration of national, and indirect or consequential loss. I can, therefore, have no doubt whatever that the Association, in my instructions to you of the 27th of February commented upon by Earl Granville, does accurately represent the facts as they are shown in the correspondence between the two Governments. Earl Granville endeavors to limit the nature and extent of claims by an argument based upon the expression "the Alabama claims," which, he says, first occurs in a letter which he designates. It may be true that this expression appeared for the first time in official correspondence in the letter and at the date indicated, but his Lordship overlooked the fact that in this letter the language used in the so-called "Alabama claims," showing evidently the adoption, for convenience, of a then familiar term in common use, designating by short, generic names the whole class and variety of claims for the various injuries of which the United States has at different times made complaint, is not understood by the expression "Alabama claims." In 1867, but by that same expression implied in 1871, when introduced into the treaty. It might not be difficult to show that that expression had, in 1867, acquired a definite sense, more comprehensive than that to which Earl Granville desires to restrict it. It is impossible to deny that, in 1871, it was as comprehensive in signification as the United States claim it to have been. The official correspondence of this Government, which was published, and is within the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, included indirect injuries under the expression, "the Alabama claims." They were prominently put forward in debates and public discussions on the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. The American press abounded in articles setting them forth as part of the Alabama claims. The President enumerated them in his annual message to Congress, in December, 1869. The British press issues of 1869, and subsequently, discussed most earnestly indirect losses under the title of "Alabama claims." Continental jurists and publicists discussed national claims on account of the prolongation of the war under the head of "Reclamations." In the year 1870 Professor Montague Bernard, subsequently one of the Commissioners on the part of Her Majesty, and whose name is signed to the treaty, published a very able, but intensely one-sided and partial, defence of the British Government under the title of "A Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britain During the American Civil War." The fourteenth chapter of this work, as appears in the table of contents, is entitled "The Alabama Claims." Under this head he presents the demand made by the United States for redress for national as well as private injuries. Professor Bernard knew the extent of our complaints, and of our demands. In this work he summarizes an instruction from this Department to the Minister of this country in Great Britain, as presenting the opinion of this Government that the conduct of England had been a virtual act of war. He says: "The estimate which the American Government has thought fit to adopt to its own claims is not favorable to a settlement." That among the reasons for the rejection of the Convention of Jan. 14, 1869, was the fact that it embraced only claims of individuals and had no reference to those of the two Governments on each other. He sets forth that the President assigned among the reasons for his disapproval of that convention that "its provisions were inadequate to provide reparation for the United States in the manner and degree to which he considers the United States entitled to redress. But the President further declared that he was not then prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States; and further, that this Government held that all these are subjects for future consideration which, when the time for action shall come, the President will consider, with a concise and earnest desire that all differences between the two nations may be adjusted amicably and compatibly with the honor of each and the promotion of future concord between them. With this knowledge of the demand for national redress, that American opinion regarded the conduct of Great Britain as a virtual act of war, with the expressed opinion that the American estimate of its claims was extravagant, with the knowledge that the previous Convention had recently been rejected because, among other reasons, it embraced only claims of individuals and had no reference to those of the Government; that the President expected reparation for the vast national injuries which Great Britain had inflicted on the United States, and that he had all these subjects for future consideration when the time for action shall come, and, when the time for action did come, Professor Bernard, bringing this knowledge, appeared as one of Her Majesty's Commissioners to treat on these very subjects. It would be doing great injustice to other eminent and distinguished statesmen and diplomatists, who were his associates on the British side of the Commission to entertain the belief that they brought less knowledge on these points than was held by Professor Bernard. I hold that enough has been shown to establish that the British Commissioners who negotiated the treaty did not enter upon the duty committed to them in any ignorance of the nature or of the extent of the claims which the American Government intended to present and to have settled. Earl Granville's effort to limit and confine the meaning of the expression, "The Alabama claims," might induce one who had not the text of the treaty on hand to suppose that reference to the Tribunal of Arbitration was limited by the restricted meaning which he attempts to give to the phrase "Alabama claims." But the words of the treaty impose no such limitation, they are: "Whereas, differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of acts committed by several vessels, which have given rise to claims generically known as 'Alabama claims.' Now, in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for a speedy settlement of such claims, which are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as 'Alabama claims,' be referred, and all claims growing out of acts committed, &c., are subject of reference." That which grows out of an act, is not the act itself, it is something consequent upon, or incident to, the act. The result of the act, and whether the claims, to which Her Majesty's Government now takes exception, be results of acts committed by these vessels, is, in the opinion of the Government, for the decision of the arbitrators. After the positive declaration of Earl Granville, that it could never have been expected that Her Majesty's Government would accept the proposition of a gross sum in satisfaction of all our claims, it is apparent that our exposition at this time of the reasons which led the President to hope that the amicable settlement which he proposed, coupled with the suggestion that large pecuniary concessions on our part would be made, will not tend to remove the differences now existing between the Governments respecting the jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal. I as deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government cannot understand upon what that hope was founded, as I deplore what appears to have been the predetermination of Her Majesty's Government, to reject every proposal which involved an admission of any liability on the part of Great Britain. Another proposal, having no similitude to the previous one submitted by us, was made by Her Majesty's Commissioners. They accepted, without objection, the American statement of the subject matter in dispute, as it was made and they proposed instead of amicable settlement by arbitration a litigation, a law-suit, in which Great Britain should deny any liability to the United States for all injuries complained of. After sundry modifications, their proposal was accepted by the United States, who were thus compelled to bring before the Tribunal the same presentment of their loss, which they had laid before Her Majesty's Commission. The subject matter of the submission made by the American case to the Geneva Tribunal differs in no particular from that which was accepted as a statement of the American claims without objection on the part of the British members of the Joint High Commission. The President is now for the first time authoritively informed that a waiver by this Government of claims for indirect losses, which were formally presented, was in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government also contained in this second proposal, and was a necessary condition of the success of the negotiation, and that it was with the full belief that this waiver had been made that the British Government ratified the treaty. Such a relinquishment of part of the claims of this Government, is now made by Earl Granville the pivot and real issue of negotiation. He appears to imply that the price paid by Her Majesty's Government to obtain that waiver was the concession referred to in his Lordship's note, and which he says would not have been expected by this Government if the United States were still to be at liberty to insist upon all the extreme demands which they had at any time suggested or brought forward. Here again is a clear intimation that Her Majesty's Government were not in ignorance of the character of our demands, but that they were well known, and that the consideration to be paid for their waiver, whether real or imaginary, had been deliberately determined. Is it not surprising that such extreme demands should be waived on one hand, and such concession made on the other, without a word of reference or suggestion that one was conditional on the other? You can bear witness that at no time during the deliberations of the Joint High Commission was such an idea put forward by Her Majesty's Commissioner. The protocols are utterly silent on the subject. That no such relinquishment was incorporated into the text of the treaty, is clear enough. Why not, if thus deemed at the time, by Her Majesty's Government, the hinge and essential part of the treaty, what are termed the concessions on the part of Great Britain, appear in the treaty, if a relinquishment by the United States of a part of their claims was the equivalent therefor? Why is not that set forth? Throughout the treaty are to be found reciprocal grants, of concessions, each accompanied by its reciprocal equivalent. How could it happen that so important a feature of the negotiation as this alleged waiver is now represented to be, was left to inference or argument from intentions never expressed to the Commissioners, or the Government of the United States, until after the treaty was signed? The amplitude and comprehensive force of the first article or granting clause of the treaty did not escape the critical attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners. But was any effort made to limit or reduce the scope of submission, or to exclude indirect claims? You were informed in my instructions of February 27, that this Government does not consider the treaty as of itself a settlement but as an agreement as to the mode of reaching a settlement. To that opinion the President adheres. He cannot admit that the treaty provision for a settlement is, in substance or legal effect, the amicable settlement spoken of by the conference held the 8th of March, as is set forth in the protocol. The difference between the two stand out clear and broad. One would have closed up at once and forever the long-standing controversy. The other makes necessary the interposition of friendly Governments, a prolonged, disagreeable, and expensive litigation with a powerful nation, carried on at a great distance from the seat of this Government, and under great disadvantages, and more than all, it compels the reappearance of events and facts, for the keeping of which in lifeless obscurity the United States were willing to sacrifice much, as they indicated in their proffer to accept a gross sum in satisfaction of all claims. The United States assent to no line of argument which endeavors to transfer the waiver of claims for indirect injuries implied from their withholding an estimate of the amount of such claims from the time of the rejected proposal of the American Commissioners for a settlement *à l'amiable* by the Joint High Commission, and to incorporate it *sub silentio* in arbitration proposed by the British Commissioners. The offer of this Government to withhold any part of its demand expired and ceased to exist when the acceptance of the proposal which contained the offer was refused. It was never offered except in connection with the proposal that the Joint High Commission should agree upon a gross sum to be paid in satisfaction of all claims, and then it was repelled. It was never again suggested from any quarter. It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to fix upon the moment of time when there was an agreement of the contracting parties respecting such a waiver as that to which Earl Granville refers. To the suggestion of a doubt, contained in the note of Lord Granville, whether it would be advantageous to either country to treat claims of the character of those now under discussion as proper subjects of International Arbitration, I can reply that for all practical purposes, argument upon this question is suspended, inasmuch as in our judgment Great Britain and the United States have bound themselves, respectively, by the treaty to make such submission. The first article of that solemn instrument declares that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the "Alabama claims," shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration. Earl Granville admits that the foregoing are the words, in which the subject-matter of reference to arbitration agreed upon is defined. If the case of the United States as presented at Geneva contains claims not growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, then such claims are not within the reference, and must be so adjudged. In like manner, if any of the claims set forth in the American case were not at date of correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and myself in January and February, 1871, generically known as part of the Alabama claims, they are not within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, and must be so adjudged. The President admits unreservedly that every item presented at Geneva must, within the meaning of the treaty, be a claim, that it must be one of the claims generically known as Alabama Claims, and that it must grow out of acts committed by vessels which have given rise to claims thus generically known. Which of these claims presented by the United States at Geneva, answers these requirements and is well founded according to the true interest and meaning of the treaty, is not to be determined by either party litigant, but is a question for the Tribunal to decide. I have already referred to comprehensions which the expression "Alabama claims" had acquired when it was used in correspondence and was incorporated in the treaty in 1871. Lord Granville says the word generically naturally signifies that all claims intended were *ejusdem generis*. His argument would require them to be *ejusdem speciei*. The word was designedly used to embrace a genus, a class of claims divided into several species: *Genus est id quod sui similes communione quadam specie autem differentes duas aut plures complectitur partes.* The direct losses from the destruction of property are one species. They differ in dates, localities, and amounts. They do not differ in character or species. Referring to my remark in the note to you of 27th February, that indirect injuries are covered by one of the alternatives of the treaty, Earl Granville does not perceive what alternative in the treaty covers these claims. This Government is of opinion that they are covered by alternative power given to the Tribunal of Arbitration of awarding a sum in gross, in case it finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty, or of remitting to a Board of Assessors the determination of the validity of claims presented to them, and amounts to be paid by Article 7. In case the Tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it thinks proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all claims referred to it. If Great Britain be found by the tribunal to have failed of any of its duties, it is clearly within the power of the Tribunal, in its estimate of the sum to be awarded, to consider all the claims referred to it, whether they be direct or indirect injuries. There is no limitation to their discretion, and no restriction to any class or description of claims. The United States are prepared to accept the award, whether favorable or unfavorable to their views, they are confident that it shall be just. Earl Granville refers to the allusion made in my instructions to you on the 27th of February to the presentation by Her Majesty's agent to the Claims Commission now sitting in this city, a claim for a part of the Confederate cotton loan, the express exclusion of which from the consideration of the Commission, His Lordship admits had been agreed upon in the negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commission, and was provided for by the wording of the treaty. He thinks, however, that there is no analogy between the proceedings before the Washington Commission and those before the general Tribunal. Such, at least, appears to be the inference to which his argument was intended to lead. He cites from Article 14, the power given to the Claims Commissioners to decide in each case whether any case has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any extent, according to the true intent and meaning of the treaty, and he adds that no similar words are used as to the power of the Geneva Tribunal. It is true that no similar words are used, but His Lordship has overlooked the much broader and comprehensive power given to the Geneva Arbitrators by the words in Article 2, authorizing them to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Government of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively. These grants of power are to be taken in connection with the subject matter referred. The subject matter of reference to the Washington Commission is claims for alleged wrongful acts by either the Government upon the persons or property of individuals or corporations, citizens or subjects of other Governments. Articles 12 and 14 prescribe certain requirements as to the manner, the channel, and time of presentation of claims to be examined. The words are prepared and laid before, and have no possible reference to the nature, the character or the groundwork of the claim, and can be construed only as applying to each claim, which is a proper subject of reference, the last of the requirements of the treaty with respect to the manner, the channel, and the time of its being brought before the Commission. The subject matter referred to the Arbitrators at Geneva is all the claims growing out of acts committed by the vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama claims." In order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims in connection with such complaints, and with the purpose expressed in the treaty, the Arbitrators have a broad grant of power to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of either Government. If Lord Granville can find in the words he has quoted power in the Washington Commission to determine whether or not the claim presented is within its jurisdiction, it will be difficult to deny the same power to the tribunal to which more comprehensive grant is made in the words of Article 2.

The allusion in my instruction, 27th February, to the Confederate common loan, was to the fact that a claim, one of a class for whose exclusion his Lordship admits that expressions had been used in negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commissioners, were also used in the treaty, was presented by Her Majesty's Government, for by the treaty a claim can only be laid before the Commissioners on the part of the Government, and that when the United States remonstrated and requested the British Government to withdraw the claim, their remonstrance was unheeded, and the claim was pressed to argument; that the United States demurred before the Commission to its jurisdiction, and that the decision of the Commission disposed of what might have been a question of embarrassment. The claim was put forward as a test case, and was one of a class involving upwards of fifty millions of dollars. My allusion to it was not in nature of the complaint of its presentation. Earl Granville has kindly furnished certain dates from his note. We find that it was on the 21st of November that he learned that the United States remonstrated against the presentation of this class of claims; that, prior to the 6th of December, he had ascertained from Sir Edward Thornton, who, it is known, had left England on his return to the United States as early as the 28th of November; that claims of this class were intended to be excluded, and that the treaty contained the words inserted for that object; that remonstrance and the request of the United States were not considered by Her Majesty's Government until the 11th December; that a decision was not made until the 14th, on which day, I may add, the agent and counsel of the British Government came to trial in Washington, and that the announcement of the decision of Her Majesty's Government was not made until the 16th of December, two days after the case had been adjudged. These dates illustrate my allusion to this case. The United States calmly submitted to the Commission the decision of its jurisdiction over the claim, involving in its principle the question of liability for many millions of dollars, which it is admitted had expressly agreed to be withheld from the province of the Commission, and thereby avoided jeopardizing the treaty, and serious embarrassment which might have resulted from their undertaking to become judges in their own behalf. I cannot pass over without notice the allusion made by Earl Granville to your presence in the House of Lords, on the occasion of the debate of the 12th June last, and the fact that you did not at any time challenge either of the confidential interpretations of the treaty expressed on that occasion. I may add that similar reflections upon the conduct of this Government in that relation, uttered by prominent statesmen and newspapers in Great Britain, have been made public, and thus brought to my notice. To all of these it is sufficient to say, that the President does not hold it as any part of his duty to interfere with the differences in Parliament or the public press of Great Britain respecting the tone and construction of the treaty. The utterances in Parliament are privileged. The discussion in that high body is looked upon by us as a domestic one, of which this Government has no proper cognizance. If it is bound to take notice, it has the right to remonstrate. To concede either to a foreign State would be on the part of a Parliamentary Government an abandonment of the independence which is its foundation and its great security and pride. Had you interfered, therefore, either to remonstrate or to demand an explanation, you would have exposed yourself and your Government to the very just rebuke which the United States have had occasion to administer to diplomatic agents of foreign governments who, in ignorance or disregard of the fundamental principles of a Constitutional Government with an independent Legislature have asked explanations from this Government concerning the debates and proceedings of Congress, or of communications by the President to that body. You had a right to assume that Her Majesty's government desired any official information from you or your Government respecting the treaty, or desired to convey any information to you or your Government they would signify as much in the usual forms of diplomatic intercourse, as was done by Lord Granville in his note to you, Feb. 3. Certain it is that it would have been in violation of recognized diplomatic proprieties had you on the occasion referred to taken sides with either of the opposing views of the treaty uttered on that occasion in Parliament. Further than this, it appears to me that the principles of English and American law—and they are substantially the same—regarding the construction of statutes and treaties and written instruments generally, would preclude the seeking of evidence of intent outside the instrument itself. It might be a painful trial in which to enter in seeking the opinions of parties to bring into conflict the differing expectations of those who were engaged in the negotiations of an instrument. While the United States have nothing to fear from departing from the eminently just rule of law to which allusion has been made, it abstains from such departure. Very much of the matter, so elaborately and ingeniously presented in the memoranda attached to the note of Earl Granville, could be fitly and appropriately addressed by the British Government to the Tribunal which is to pass upon the points presented therein. It would require amplification if not correction of statement to make it present all the facts essential to a correct judgment, and might require a reply before that Tribunal, It would certainly require explanation as to many of its presentations, and its logic would be denied; but it does not seem to require a reply from me in the form of diplomatic correspondence. As to what is contained in part three of that memorandum I repeat in substance what I mentioned in my note to you on this subject February 27th, that the indirect losses of this Government by reason of inculpated cruisers, are set forth in the American case as they were submitted to the Joint High Commission in the first discussion of the claims, March 8, and stand in the protocol approved May 4. They were presented at Geneva, not as claims for which specific demand was made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final settlement and adjudication of all differences submitted to the Tribunal. The decision of what is equitable in the premises, the United States sincerely, and without reservation, surrender to the arbitrament designated by the treaty. What the rights, duties and true interests of both contending Nations and all Nations demand shall be the extent and measure of liability and damages under them is a matter for the supreme [illegible]. Should that august tribunal decide that a State is not liable for the indirect or consequential results of accidental or unintentional violation of its neutral obligations, the United States will unhesitatingly accept the decision. Should it, on the other hand, decide that Great Britain is liable to this Government for such consequential results, they have that full faith in the British observance of its engagements to expect compliance with the judgment of the Tribunal, which a solemn treaty between two powers has created, in order to remove and adjust all complaints of, and claims on, the part of the United States. In the judgment of the Tribunal, when pronounced, the United States will, as they have pledged their faith, implicitly bow. They confidently expect the same submission on the part of the great nation with which they entered into such solemn obligations. Obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

General ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

MR. SCHENCK TO MR. FISH.

LONDON, April 1.

Have you any objection to the British Government filing a counter case without prejudice to their position in regard to consequential damages?

(Signed) SCHENCK.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

We understand the British Government is bound to file a counter case, and that their so doing will not prejudice any position they have taken nor affect any position of this Government. The rights of both parties will be the same after filing as before. Is the inquiry made at their request?

FISH.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, April 25.

At this moment it appears too probable that the Government here will take such a course as will put an end to the arbitration at Geneva, and to the treaty. I will not now attempt to explain or comment on the situation. The development and events of the last few days you will have gathered from telegraphic communication, and from reports of the proceedings in Parliament and articles from London journals. If there is to be a disastrous termination to all our work, the obstinate refusal of the British Government and people to go on with a solemn and high engagement that, without any sacrifice of their dignity and interests, might have been conducted to a conclusion which would have blotted away all serious causes of disagreement between them and the United States, will be not a little owing to the course of some of our own citizens. The difficulties have been wonderfully increased of late, and Great Britain encouraged in her position by the tone of some American journals, by inconsiderate declarations of public men, and by much writing, telegraphing, and conversation not wise and thoughtful. Though generally, perhaps, not mischievously intended, this has led at last to a common conviction here that the best and most influential men of the United States desire to have our Government recede from its position. I await still your communication in reply to Lord Granville's note of the 12th ult., and hope, also with that, or sooner by telegraph, to receive instruction, which may direct and help me in any contingency likely to occur. I shall doubtless have much to report and bring to your consideration very soon. In the meantime, I will not fail to keep my mind anxiously directed to any and every expedient by which the treaty may possibly be preserved, although our interest in maintaining and executing its provisions is certainly not greater than the need of this nation, which does not seem to me to fully weigh or appreciate any unhappy consequences to flow from its repudiation.

SCHENCK.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

You are aware that, neither in the case presented in behalf of this Government at Geneva, nor instructions to you, have the United States asked for pecuniary damages on account of that part of the Alabama claims called indirect losses, which the British Government think are not within the province of the Tribunal. We think it essential, however, that the question be decided whether claims of that nature can in future be advanced against the United States, as a neutral, by Great Britain when the latter is a belligerent; for if Great Britain is to be at liberty when a belligerent to advance claims for indirect losses or injuries against this country, then our claims must be maintained, and we must press for compensation. A conversation with Sir Edward Thornton induces the belief that the British Government may make a proposal to you to the effect that Her Majesty's Government engages and stipulates that in the future, should Great Britain be a belligerent and this country neutral, and should there be any failure on the part of the United States to observe their neutral obligations, Great Britain will make or advance no complaints or claims against the United States by reason of or on account of any indirect, remote, or consequential results of such failure, and that in consideration of such stipulation the United States shall not press for pecuniary award damages before the Geneva Tribunal, on account of claims respecting which Great Britain has expressed an opinion that they are not included in the submission, viz: The transfer of American shipping, increase of insurance, and prolongation of the war. Should a proposal to this effect be made by the British Government, the President will assent to it, it being understood that there is no withdrawal of any part of the American case, but an agreement not to demand damages on account of claims referred to, but leaving the Tribunal to make such expression of opinion as it may think proper on that subject. It is presumed that such an agreement may be carried into effect by exchange of notes.

FISH.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, April 30.

Your telegram, which came Sunday night, was the occasion of a strictly confidential interview with Granville, yesterday. He objected to this Government making the first movement, but that point now conceded, they object to having the arbitrators express an opinion on indirect claims, when the two Governments agree they are not to be the subject of award. After consideration by the Cabinet, the following paper was given me last night, confidentially, as a draft of the possible communication to be made to me, if the United States have promised to assent to it, and previously put Her Majesty's Government in possession of the terms of assent. "Her Majesty's Government adhere to their view that it is not within the province of the Arbitrators to consider or to decide upon claims for indirect losses, and consequently the Government of the United States ought not to press for a consideration of such claims. They are, however, ready to state that in the event of the Government of the United States agreeing that the Arbitrators are not to have regard in the award that they may make to the above-mentioned claims, Her Majesty's Government will, on their part, agree that the view which they have heretofore presented, and the inadmissibility of such claims shall still continue to be their principles by action and conduct in all like cases, and in similar circumstances, and that they are ready, in pursuance of the recognition of such principle, to give assurance to the United States that, if Great Britain should at any time hereafter be a belligerent while the United States is a neutral, claims of that nature, in similar cases and under similar circumstances, will never be advanced against the United States. Such an assurance for the future being reciprocally given by both parties, an arrangement such as is here sketched out might be carried into effect by an exchange of notes, which shall be communicated to and recorded by the Arbitrators. In submitting this draft as their proposal, I should inform you that I have insisted on this language, the United States agreeing to refrain from pressing for compensation, and from any pecuniary award, the above-mentioned claims.

(Signed) SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 2.

Lord Granville proposes the following as the introductory part of the note submitted to you by my telegram of the 30th:

SIR: I have laid before my colleagues the despatch addressed to you by Mr. Fish, on the 16th ult., of which you furnished me with a copy on the 1st inst. I informed you in my letter of the 20th of March that Her Majesty's Government, in communicating to you the grounds on which they hold that the claims for indirect loss are excluded from the scope and intention of reference to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, and did not wish to commence a diplomatic controversy, but merely to comply with the desire substantially expressed by the Government of the United States to be advised of the reasons which had prompted the declaration made by me on behalf of Her Majesty's Government on Feb. 3. Her Majesty's Government are still of the same mind, and although they cannot admit the force of the partial rejoinder which Mr. Fish has made to that statement of their reasons, they agree with Mr. Fish in seeing no advantage of the continuance of argumentative discussion on the subject. It will, however, be understood that if I do not review the matter of Mr. Fish's despatch, it is not from an assent to his position, but from the hope that a way may be found, without prejudice to the arguments heretofore advanced by Her Majesty's Government, to avoid further controversy, in future expectation therefore, that an arrangement satisfactory to both countries will be accepted by the Government of the United States, proceed to state the views of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) SCHENCK.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The President regrets that Her Majesty's Government have not thought proper to make the proposal mentioned in my telegram of the 27th April, which this Government had been led to hope might afford a solution of the difference between the two Governments with regard to the Arbitration now pending under the Treaty of Washington. The nature and terms of the proposition contained in your telegram of the 30th April are such that it cannot justify his assent. He cannot consent to any proposition which, by implication or inference, withdraws any part of the claims in the case of this Government from the consideration of the Tribunal. The British Government proposes that the views heretofore presented by them, that certain claims put forth by the United States are not within the province of the tribunal, be continued as their principal of action and conduct, and that in recognition of such principal and assurance will be reciprocally given by both parties. The United States do not entertain the views thus presented by Her Majesty's Government, and cannot enter into an assurance on the basis of such principle. The proposed limit of the agreement of the British Government to a stipulation no to advance the claims of that nature in similar cases and under similar circumstances. No two cases are similar, and circumstances similar to those arising since the rebellion cannot occur to Great Britain. Consequently the terms of the proposed agreement guarantee nothing to this Government. The proposal prevents any expression of opinion of judgment by the Tribunal on the class of claims referred to, and thus virtually denies what this Government believes that tribunal has jurisdiction over—all claims which have been put forth. Under these circumstances the President is compelled to adhere to the opinion that it is within the province of the arbitrators at Geneva to consider all claims, and determine the liability of Great Britain for all claims which have been put forward by the United States.

FISH.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

[Telegram].

LONDON, May 5.

Your telegram of yesterday was received today. Will endeavor to see Granville to-night or early to-morrow. Will urge him to modify his proposal in accordance with your views. Will you examine it, including the introductory paragraphs as given in the telegrams of April 30 and May 3, and take it for a basis? Suggest exactly what modifications would make it possible for the President to assent to it; to give me the draft of such a reply as you would be willing to make. I am confident that this Government will not agree to the last paragraph of your telegram of April 27. They may agree that if the United States will engage not to press for award for indirect damages, nothing need be said about whether such agreement is a withdrawal or not of any part of that case, rather than agree to submit indirect claims to the judgment of the Tribunal, and I apprehend that the Government, backed by Parliament, would cease the negotiations, and make an absolute declaration against proceedings with the Arbitration. Could the President assent to their offer, if I can get the following substitute for what I telegraphed April 30? "Her Majesty's Government are now ready to state that if the United States will, and do, agree not to press for pecuniary awards before the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva on account of claims for indirect damages or losses. Then Her Majesty's Government will and do on their part engage and stipulate that should Great Britain at any time in the future be a belligerent while the United States is neutral, and should there be any failure on the part of the United States to observe their neutral obligations, Great Britain will make or advance no complaints or claims against the United States by reason of or on account of any indirect, remote, or consequential results of such failures; this rule, or principle, not to advance or press complaints or claims for indirect, remote, or consequential damages, to be mutually and reciprocally observed by both parties in the future; the notes which are exchanged on this subject to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration, and entered on its records."

(Signed) SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

[Telegram.]

LONDON, May 6.

Had a two hours' discussion with Granville last night. To day he handed me, as the result of the conference with his colleagues, the following amended proposal. Compare it with their former offer, and inform me how far you can assent or must object. I told him I thought it not modified so as to be yet satisfactory, but agreed to submit it to you: "Her Majesty's Government are ready to engage that in the event of the Government of the United States agreeing, the Arbitrators are not to have regard in any award that they may make to claims for indirect losses. Her Majesty's Government will on their part agree that the view which have heretofore presented of such claims shall be their principle of future action and conduct, and are ready in pursuance of the recognition of such principle to give assurance to the United States that if Great Britain should at any time hereafter be a belligerent while the United States are neutral, Great Britain will never advance any claims inconsistent with that principle, such an engagement for the future being reciprocally given by both parties, the notes which are exchanged on this subject to be presented to the tribunal of arbitration, and entered on its record." In the prefatory paragraph he stricken out, at my suggestion, the words "without prejudice to the arguments heretofore advanced by Her Majesty's Government."

(Signed) SCHENCK.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Your telegram was received during the night. An arrangement which is to bind the future action of this Government can be made only by treaty, and would require the assent of the Senate. Should the tribunal decide that the Nation is not responsible in pecuniary damages for the consequential results of a failure to observe its neutral obligations, such decision could not fail to be regarded as settling the questions between the two Governments in future. If the British Government desire to open negotiations to define by treaty the extent of liability for consequential damages, resulting from the failure of observance of neutral obligations, the President will carefully consider any proposals in that direction.

(Signed) FISH.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

[Telegram—Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.

The President earnestly desires to do everything consistent with his duty to the country, and with the great interests of the future of both Governments, and to the principles so important to civilization as are involved in the treaty. To avoid the possibility of its failure this Government is of opinion that the submission of what are called indirect claims is within the intent of the treaty, and that the consideration of those claims is within the province of the Tribunal. The President alone has not power to change or alter the terms or principles of a treaty. He is of opinion that the suggestion of 27th April went to the extent of his authority acting without the assent of the Senate. The proposal submitted in your telegram of last spring is based upon a theory antagonistic to his principles. The President is anxious to exhaust all proper efforts to reach a settlement of the important questions and vast interests to the two States submitted to the Tribunal of arbitration if it can be done without sacrifice of a principle and consistently with the dignity and honor of the Government. He will, therefore, be willing to consider, and, if possible, present for consideration to the Senate, any new article which may be proposed by the British Government which, while it settles a principle involved in the presentation of which are called indirect claims, will remove the differences which have arisen between the two Governments in their construction of the treaty.

(Signed) FISH, Secretary.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

[Telegram.]

LONDON, May 7.

Your telegram of yesterday received this morning. After some discussion, Lord Russell's motion was postponed yesterday to next Monday, on Lord Granville's promise that, on or before that day, he would produce the correspondence, or make a statement as to the position of the negotiations now going on. This was only acceded to upon distinct assurance being given that the Government would not retract its position that claims for indirect damages are not within the intention and scope of reference. To this I am sure they will adhere. If no agreement or adjustment be made between now and next Monday, I have little doubt that they will make a declaration which will be decisive against submission to arbitration, and will have the nearly, if not quite, unanimous support of both Houses of Parliament. Desirable and important as it is to both parties, and to all nations, to have the decision of the arbitrators that the nation is not responsible in pecuniary damages for consequential results of a failure to observe neutrality, this Government to agree in terms to a submission so as to obtain such decision, they will not consent to unite in asking the Tribunal for an opinion on the question, although we should say that we expected they have every reason to feel confident that the opinion would be against affirming such national responsibility. The above portion of this telegram I have read to Lord Granville, and have his admission that if you do not mean to decide that no other way can be found out of the controversy, and, therefore, arbitration and treaty must fail. You will conclude to instruct me explicitly on their proposals communicated to you in my telegrams of the 5th and 6th.

(Signed) SCHENCK.

FISH TO SCHENCK.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.

All propositions made by the British Government involve covertly, probably without design, what this Government cannot agree to, namely: the withdrawal from the province of the Tribunal what we believe to be entirely within their competence. I need not repeat our conviction that the Arbitrators have the right to decide whether the claims to which Great Britain objects are or are not admissable, and that the United States will be contented to abide their decision whether favorable or adverse to that class of claims. The proposition of the British Government is upon the basis that the view which they have heretofore presented shall be a principle of future action and conduct. The view which they have presented is not principle, but an opinion as to the construction of the specific treaty, and is applicable only to one pending difference on an incidental and temporary question, and cannot be a principle of future action. This Government holds a directly opposite view with regard to the competence of the Tribunal to consider the validity of claims, and, although sincerely desirous of coming to an honorable understanding, cannot adopt the British view, or make it the basis of reciprocal engagement. In my telegram of yesterday I explained that the President cannot and will not withdraw any point of what has been submitted within his construction of the intent and spirit of the treaty. If the British Government persist in their demand the responsibility of whatever future of the treaty may ensue must rest with them, and you will have advised them of the impossibility, resulting as well from the constitutional inability of the President to withdraw what this Government is of opinion has been submitted within the extent and meaning of the treaty, as from his unwillingness to compromise the rights and dignity of the Government by yielding to a demand not founded on right, or sustained by any valid construction of the treaty. He hopes, however, that the British Government may see a way to maintain the treaty in the suggestion of a new article, as mentioned in my telegram yesterday. Should they not adopt this suggestion, the inference will be almost unavoidable that they have deliberately determined to abrogate the treaty. If, however, they adopt the suggestion, it may say that the probability is that Congress will adjourn about the latter part of this month, and time may be saved, therefore, if negotiations on this point should be conducted here rather than in London. If they desire such negotiations, it might be advisable to save time that they give instruction to their Minister here. You will keep me advised as to the probable action of the British Government, so that the President may communicate the correspondence to Congress on Monday, in case the British Government intend to break this treaty.

FISH, Secretary.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 9.

Had an interview with Granville yesterday and last evening. Cabinet long in session, and, instead of proposing a new article to the Treaty, they prefer to interchange notes, and are willing to further modify their notes. I shall tell Lord Granville this morning that, in your telegram of April 27, you went as far as it was possible to go without the concurrence of the Senate. Just received your telegram of yesterday, which is being deciphered. Will receive and forward until I know what it contains.

SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

LONDON, May 9.

In a long interview with Lord Granville this evening, I fully presented and urged the views and positions contained in your telegram of yesterday. I find that this Government makes great and apparently insurmountable objections to the adoption of a new article, on the ground that the language describing consequential damages must necessarily be so broad that it could probably commit both Governments beyond what they would either of them wish to be bound. They prefer the interchange of notes, because by that form they can narrow the agitation so as to relate only to actual points of subjects of difference. I have stated decidedly as to any interchange of notes, that the President, without the assent of the Senate, will not go beyond the suggestion made in your telegram of April 27. Lord Granville seems to think that so far as the difficulty of want of Constitutional power is concerned, the President might, perhaps, be willing to submit the notes to the Senate for their advice. Would he do that? I asked Lord Granville, to agree in order to save time that the negotiations on this point may be conducted at Washington. If he declined it would relieve me from a painful responsibility, increased immeasurably by having to correspond through the difficult and unsatisfactory medium of the telegraph. His Lordship's last words, after more than two hours conversation, were as follows: "I carefully avoid anything like menance, but, in consequence of the views and information you have presented to me yesterday and to day, I take a favorable view of the chances of any settlement." I told him I was getting to be of the same mind.

SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

[Telegram.]

LONDON, May 9, 1872.

Lord Granville proposes to modify his amended note, which I telegraphed you on the 6th, by substituting: "They will not bring for consideration indirect claims before the Arbitrators. The Arbitrators are not to have regard in any award that they make to claims for indirect losses." I promised him I would submit the change to you, but thought it would be considered more objectionable than before, inasmuch as the United States insists that their claims are of right fully before the Tribunal.

(Signed) SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

[Telegram.]

LONDON, May 10.

Lord Granville has this moment sent a message requesting me to telegraph you immediately that a Cabinet meeting will be held this morning, and that he wishes me to meet him afterwards. This looks like a recommendation of what he said yesterday. I have come to the conclusion that they have two reasons for their conduct,—one, an unwillingness on the part of Gladstone to seem to retract the extreme position he took at the beginning, as to the interpretation of the treaty; the other, actual unwillingness to accept any rule to limit claims against neutrals in the future, their only object being to get rid, by arbitration, of the demand of the United States.

(Signed), SCHENCK.

SCHENCK TO FISH.

[Telegram.]

LONDON, May 10.

Lord Granville, a few minutes since, submitted to me in person the following draft of an article which, if the Government of the United States think fit to adopt, will be accepted by her Majesty's Government. I made no comment on it but said I would telegraph it you immediately.

Whereas, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended, in the recent correspondence with the Government of the United States, as follows, namely: That such indirect claims as those for national loss, as stated in the cases presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; enhanced payments of insurance; a prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion; firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and secondly, should not be admitted by particular vessels alleged to have enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent by reason of such want of diligence in the performance of the neutral obligation as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and whereas the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has also declared that the principle involved in the second of the contentions, hereinbefore set forth, will guide their conduct in future; and whereas the President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that said claims were included in the treaty, adopts for the future principle contained in the second of said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are, therefore, agreed in this respect. In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses, as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

WASHINGTON.

Good Progress Made in the House on the Tariff Bill.

Final Passage of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Speculations as to What the Senate will Do with the Supplementary Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A COMMENDABLE POLICY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Inasmuch as several prominent Federal officials in Connecticut have been using their influence to bring about a coalition between the Democrats and Liberals in Senator Ferry's behalf as against General Hawley, regular Republican nominee for Ferry's place, great influence has been brought to bear here in several quarters to effect their removal. The President, however, in an interview upon this subject, has given a prominent member of Congress to understand that he will not make any removals from office during the ensuing campaign for political reasons. He also added that, in the event of his re-election he should endeavor to effect a general change among subordinates, believing that a term of four years in the public service is fully long enough for advantage to both parties. The party to whom this statement was made thinks it a good enough one-term doctrine for the President to apply to himself.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Butler's adjournment resolution, offered in the House to-day, but subsequently withdrawn, will be renewed to-morrow, with strong hopes of its passage. It differs from the one passed by the Senate in this: that on the 29th of May Congress is simply to take a recess from that time until the 15th of November next. The object of this new move is to obviate the necessity of passing a new Ku-Klux bill, the present law expiring with this session. By simply taking a recess the present Ku-Klux law will be carried over.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The conference report on the long delayed Deficiency bill was agreed to in both Houses to-day. The Morrill amendment made most of the trouble throughout, and on the last conference, Senator Alcorn refused to agree to that feature, and, at last the report was brought in with a protest from him against that one amendment. There was no precedence for such a course, but when the point was made in the House against the report because it was unanimous, the Speaker ruled that it only required a majority of the conferees. The amendment as passed was drawn in accordance with the views of Secretary Boutwell, and provides for the payment to lawful owners or their legal representatives of all cotton seized after the 30th day of June, 1865, by the agents of the Government unlawfully and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of the sale of said cotton, actually paid into the Treasury of the United States. Of the $5,000,000 worth seized after the above date, the Secretary estimates that only $500,000 will be required to be refunded under the section as passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House made more rapid progress on the Tariff bill to-day, disposing finally of the vexed second section, and of forty six lines of the third. There are now left fifty pages of the bill, which have not been read, and on which the House has ordered all debate closed at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Amendments to any extent will, however, still be in order, and the disposition to delay and obstruct action, which frequently manifests itself in certain portions of the House, may prevent the reporting of the bill from the Committee to-morrow. Mr. Dawes, this morning, executed another of his flank movements upon his adversaries, and withdrew his substitute for the second section of the bill, thus excluding sized paper and lumber from the articles on which the 10 per cent reduction is to apply, and relieving the House from any further controversy on these matters. The articles on which the 10 per cent reduction has now been voted are cotton, wool and woollens; iron, steel, and metals not otherwise provided for, manufactures of india rubber, gutta percha, straw and oil cloths, to which, by a separate vote of the House, boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling and spars, hewn and sawed timber and timber used in building wharves, were to-day added. A clause by which the 10 per cent additional duty levied by the Treasury Department's construction of the wool tariff of 1867 on Australian wool purchased in London was to have been remitted, was lost by the withdrawal of the substitute for the second section.

POSTAL BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriation, this morning, agreed to the Senate amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill increasing the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to $1,000,000 annually, but took no action upon the $400,000 subsidy to the Brazilian line. The Pacific Mail thus becomes fastened on the bill with very good chances of success.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Foreign Relations Committee held another meeting to-day to consider the propositions of the British Government for the settlement of the indirect damages muddle, but arrived at no decision. Though this Committee has a strong pro-Administration majority, it is not by any means certain that it will advise the acceptance of Granville's last and most objectionable plan for the settlement. One Administration member, at least, cannot be counted on. Only recently he has expressed the belief that the United States gained nothing by it, even as our case was finally submitted. Without taking into consideration our present humiliating position on the question, had no new element of party politics arisen, at least two Administration Senators of this Committee would vote against any such settlement, as it is at present called, for, even if the Committee should report favorably upon the proposition, it is far from probable that two-thirds of the Senate would vote in favor of the ratification of such a supplemental treaty as Granville has offered. It has been said, to-day, that a two-thirds vote of the Senate will not be necessary to pass the resolution advising the President on this subject. This is so; but, as the final settlement is to be in the form of the additional treaty, any advice to the President, sustained by less than two-thirds of the Senators would be idle, for Senators who would not commit themselves to such a measure in advance would be sure to vote against ratification when the question presented itself in that form. Among the strong Administration Senators who are expected to oppose the supplementary treaty are Edmunds and Patterson. Both these Senators are on record in the most positive terms against any surrender on our part from the most advanced position yet occupied by our public men, not even excepting Sumner himself; but even if the combined Grant Senators should indorse the proposed new treaty, that will not make altogether certain the necessary two-thirds. It is understood that both the Liberal Republicans and Democrats are opposed to any back-down. Senator Sumner, as has been before reported, is prepared to make a strong speech against it, and his long experience at the head of the Foreign Committee, and the fact that he gave the treaty, when it was before the Senate a year ago, his heartiest support, give him great influence. When this subject was considered in Executive session, he was able to carry the Senate unanimously, with one exception, against the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, the greatest defect of which was that it failed to recognize our claims for indirect damages, and these taken out of the treaty, he is understood to consider it no better than the former one.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide crutches for soldiers and sailors disabled during the war.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing loyal claimants for the value of captured or abandoned property to bring suits, in the Court of Claims, within six months.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when unfinished business, the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension bill was laid aside, and the bill to confirm the action of the Common Council of Washington, designating the depot site of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, was taken up, laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Conference report on the Deficiency bill, which, after debate, was agreed to, by a vote of 35 to 24.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the House bill supplemental to the Apportionment act of Feb. 2, 1872; also, with amendment, the bill concerning United States Courts in Kansas; also, adversely on bills to establish the Eastern District of Kentucky.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills from the Judiciary Committee were reported and passed, as follows: To establish a uniform time for Presidential elections; House bill providing for stenographers for United States Circuit Courts.

WEST POINT.

The House then took up and disposed of the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a Conference Committee was appointed on the disagreeing vote.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.

The Senate amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which continues the missions to the Central and American States, was taken up, and after some discussion, rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 91.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May until the last Wednesday in November.

At the suggestion of Mr. Dawes, he withdrew it, and gave notice that he would offer it to-morrow.

TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff and Tax bill.

Mr. DAWES withdrew his pending substitute for the second section, and the Committee passed to the next section.

The second section, as it stands, is as follows:

To reduce existing duties on the following articles 10 per cent: All manufactures of cotton, all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals, and all manufactures thereof; all iron and all manufactures of iron; all metals not hereinotherwise provided, and all manufactures of metal, except watches and jewelry and other articles of ornaments; all printing paper, all manufactures of india rubber, gutta percha, or straw and oilcloths of all descriptions, provided that the duty on umbrellas, &c., shall not be less than on goods of the same material and quality as the coverings thereof; all steel and manufactures of steel. Wire rope and wire strand made of iron wire or of steel wire are to pay the same duty as iron wire and steel wire.

An additional section is inserted after Section 2, declaring that provisions of Section 6 of the Tariff act of 1865 shall not apply to the articles mentioned in the act of March 2, 1867, to provide revenue from imported wool.

Mr. LYNCH moved to strike out the clause fixing the duty on boards, planks, staves, etc., at 10 per cent, and to substitute for it a clause taxing sawed boards, plank and other lumber of pine, hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood, $1 per thousand feet, and when planed or finished, $1 additional, and when planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $2 additional, and when planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, 50 cents additional.

After a long discussion, the lumber question was defeated by the adoption of the proposition offered by Mr. PETERS, reducing the existing duty on lumber and manufactures of lumber by 10 per cent.

Mr. BANKS moved to amend the item taxing coal-tar one-fourth cent per pound by making the tax 90 per cent of the existing duties. Agreed to.

Having reached the article of quinia, but without disposing of it, the Committee rose.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD made a conference report on the Deficiency bill. The paragraph in regard to the cotton claims, which was the chief point of disagreement, was modified so that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to lawful owners, or their legal representatives, the value of all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by agents of the Government unlawfully and in violation of instructions, the net proceeds without interest to be actually paid into the Treasury, a receipt thereof being full satisfaction of all such claims, and not to apply to any cause now pending before the Court of Claims or any cause not filed in the Treasury Department within six months after the passage of this act.

The question was raised in the House as to the right of one of the conferees, Senator Sherman, to state in the report why he did not consent to it, and under the decision of the Chair it was treated as a mere nullity, and the conference report directed to be recorded in the Journal of the House as signed by the three House conferees and by the two Senate conferees.

The report was agreed to, and the House took a recess until 7:30 p m, the evening session to be for business of the Judiciary Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee: Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept the peninsula in Lake Erie, opposite the harbor to Erie, Pa. *Passed.*

House bill to incorporate the Asiatic Commercial Company.

After some discussion, Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 75; nays, 55.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, moved that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the resolution, which was referred to it, in relation to lands of the Kansas Pacific and Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Companies.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said he desired to make a minority report, in connection with Mr. Voorhees, and that, on account of the disappearance from the Committee-room of certain papers, they were not prepared to do so at present. He moved that the subject be recommitted.

Messrs. PETERS and GOODRICH, members of the Judiciary Committee, defended the action and report of the majority.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, another member of the Committee, argued to show that the arrangement made between the railroad companies was a combination against the United States, whose interest were thus sacrificed. He held that the whole subject ought to be recommitted, and a full investigation made by the Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Committee, vindicated the action of the majority in remitting the question to the decision of the Interior Department.

It appeared from the colloquy that resulted between Messrs. BINGHAM, BUTLER, VOORHEES, PETERS, and ELDRIDGE, that brief maps and correspondence, submitted to the Judiciary Committee on behalf of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, had been withdrawn, and that interest declined to be further represented in the controversy. Mr. Butler said it was a matter involving millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands. He was counsel for none of these railroads, but they had as counsel two ex-Attorney Generals. He thought it time to enact a law prohibiting ex-Attorney Generals from practicing before the Departments. He gave the history of the question, and said in the hearing before the Judiciary Committee there had been no one to represent the United States. If the House of Representatives did not protect the interests of the United States in this matter, there was nobody else who would do so.

After further discussion, the motion of Mr. BINGHAM to discharge the Committee was rejected, and Mr. BUTLER moved to recommit the matter.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.